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Soviet Union

Vol III No 068 9 April 1981

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WEINBERGER ENGAGES IN 'ARM TWISTING' IN BONN

LD081754 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 8 Apr 81

["Washington's Diktat"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Borisov writes:

The session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group ended in Bonn today. The session adopted a communique. Never before has Washington used meetings of NATO bodies for such rough arms twisting towards allies, as now. Having discarded any diplomacy, the head of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger demanded in an ultimatum form that the West European states should unconditionally follow the bellicose course of the new U.S. administration, that of speeding up the arms race.

The defense secretary did not stop at overt interference into internal affairs of European NATO member-countries and declared that they should largely increase military expenditures and therefore make social cuts. As a "guideline" he pointed to the military budget of the United States for 1982 in which military expenditures are to grow by 15 percent, as compared with the current year.

The unprecedented rise in the U.S. military expenditures is known to have entailed a deep crisis in the American economy, lessened U.S. competitive ability in the world market, put to doubt the feasibility of the economic programme that has recently been advanced by President Reagan.

Washington makes its NATO partners speed up the arms race and to sharply increase their military budgets, thus pushing them onto the path that would undermine their economy and inevitably entail serious social difficulties in West European countries.

The United States does not intend to tolerate any longer insufficient military efforts of its partners Caspar Weinberger threatened. To cut short possible objections from West European countries, he deliberately drew a gloomy picture of the situation, reiterating fabrications about a "Soviet military threat".

Weinberger declared against ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty, since it is a formidable barrier to the strategic arms race. The secretary gave the partners a dressing down for "pacifism," as he described the mounting sentiments in West European states in favour of the earliest opening of negotiations with the Soviet Union on problems of nuclear missiles. Instead, he demanded implicit compliance with the NATO decision to turn Western Europe into a launching pad for new American nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

As is clear from the communique, that has been published in Bonn, representatives of West European countries in the NATO Nuclear Planning Group have sided with Washington, contrary to the national interests of their states, when they stated support for the programme of the buildup of military might to get military superiority, which was proclaimed by the U.S. administration. They also reaffirmed "loyalty" to the NATO decision on deploying new American nuclear missiles in Europe.

The bellicose course of the United States and NATO strongly contrasts with those peace initiatives of the USSR which were explained once again in his speech in Prague yesterday by Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union proposes not to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles and not to replace those deployed in the zone of Europe, which belong to the USSR and the NATO countries, including, certainly, American forward-based means in that area. Negotiations on concluding a permanent treaty on limitation, and still better, on reduction of the above-mentioned nuclear means of both sides in Europe, should be started simultaneously without delay.

LEVIN VIEWS RESULTS OF NATO MINISTERS' MEETING

LD080842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group finished in Bonn today. Here is our latest news commentary. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

Even before the military ministers of 13 NATO countries assembled in the building of the West German Defense Ministry in the Hardthoehe District the residents had come out onto the streets to demand a renunciation of the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles. Demonstrations took place, too, during the secret conference of the ministers. They were given fresh impetus by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, which stressed afresh the striving of the Soviet Union to halt an unbridled nuclear arms race. There was abroad response to Comrade Brezhnev's proposal that for a start at least the further deployment of medium-range nuclear-missile systems belonging to the USSR and NATO in new zones of Europe hitherto not possessing them be halted. This, of course, includes American forward-based nuclear systems in this area. This moratorium, as Comrade Brezhnev said, clarifying the proposal drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress, could operate until a permanent treaty is concluded on limiting, or even better, reducing the aforementioned nuclear systems of both sides in Europe.

The Soviet proposal for a moratorium was presented by the 26th Congress of the CPSU with the intention of creating a more favorable atmosphere for talks. No one anywhere ever said that the moratorium proposal was an end in itself. No. The Soviet Union regards it as means which could ensure the achievement of an agreement on the reduction by the sides of the numbers of nuclear weapons amassed in Europe.

The clear-cut and constructive nature of the Soviet Union's position produced profound satisfaction in broad circles of the international public. But the governments of the United States and a number of other NATO states reacted otherwise to the new peace initiatives. Washington's "no" was accompanied by fantasies alleging that the Soviet Union was putting forward preliminary conditions for the holding of talks on medium-range nuclear-missile weapons. Then the West started saying that the USSR allegedly wants to preserve its superiority although Schmidt, the FRG chancellor, and Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, only recently admitted the existence of parity, which it was said only might be disturbed. The Soviet Union has repeatedly given authoritative clarifications. They were heard in an extremely clear-cut way in the speech of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 16th CPCZ Congress, but once again a negative answer was heard from the West. The NATO Nuclear Planning Group has turned down the Soviet Union's proposals. The ministers again concentrated attention on a moratorium, but this is being done with the plain intention of avoiding talks as such and avoiding a reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe.

This decision is in sharp contrast to the position of the socialist states and to the striving by citizens of Western countries, too, which was reflected in the protest demonstrations in Bonn.

MEETING OF N. EUROPEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS VIEWED

LD060758 Moscow TASS in English 0720 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Apr, TASS--Support for the positive international processes, ideas of detente, and inter-state cooperation, that has been expressed at the Stockholm meeting, testifies to a realistic approach to the most topical problems of the present, PRAVDA Stockholm correspondent Yuriy Kuznetsov writes today. He comments on the results of the Stockholm meeting of the foreign ministers of the north European states--Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

In the commentary it is noted that three out of five participants in the regional meeting represented NATO member-countries which have tough military-political obligations in the bloc which is mainly responsible for the aggravation of the international situation in the recent times. "And nevertheless the ministers who met in the Swedish capital were practically unanimous in the opinion that both the process of detente and efforts to limit the armaments, particularly nuclear, should be continued."

The press points out that the ministers declared for continuation of Soviet-American negotiations both on limitation of strategic armaments and mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, the commentary stresses. "The commentators also note that the ministers expressed the hope that the United States and the USSR continue the contacts that would lead to a reduction in the nuclear arsenals in Europe."

The ministers of the northern countries, the author points out, advocated successful completion of the Madrid meeting. They favoured convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The question of establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe was also discussed at the meeting. "The discussion has shown that in principle all northern states treat favourably the idea of a nuclear-free zone, but in practical plane there are substantial differences in its interpretation, reservations and conditions are advanced (particularly from Norway and Denmark) which hamper its realisation at present."

Communique Reported

LD071621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Nordic Countries' Position"]

[Text] Stockholm, 1 Apr--The foreign ministers of Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Finland and Sweden have emphasized at a meeting held in the Swedish capital the urgent need to preserve and deepen detente and to achieve real results in the disarmament sphere.

A communique adopted at the conclusion of the meeting expresses deep concern at the deterioration of the world situation and emphasizes the readiness of the governments of these countries actively to promote the strengthening of international security and the curbing of the arms race.

It notes particularly the need to come to an understanding on continuing the detente process, including agreement on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The foreign ministers of the Nordic countries expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will continue contacts which would lead to the curtailment of the nuclear arsenals on the European Continent.

The communique points out that the Nordic countries intend actively to assist preparations for the second special session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament.

The ministers emphasized that the conflict in the Near East must be resolved by means of peace talks and on the basis of the recognition of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the formation of their own state.

The Nordic countries condemned the Republic of South Africa for its refusal to fulfill the UN plan for the settlement of the Namibian problem and declared their readiness to facilitate the cessation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria regime.

FRATERNAL STATES' EFFORTS HONORING CONGRESS HAILED

LD071439 Moscow TRUD in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In a Unified, Fraternal Formation"]

[Text] The Leninist party's 26th congress aroused tremendous interest and an animated response among working people in the socialist community countries. It again reasserted the fundamental unity of the fraternal countries' views on all the major problems of socio-economic development and international policy.

The socialist states collaborate on a fundamentally new basis--a really just, equal basis. "Relations between states have long been called international," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "But only in our time, in the world of socialism, have they really become relations between nations. Many millions of people participate in them directly. This, comrades, is socialism's fundamental gain and its great service to mankind."

The Leninist party's congress, from whose platform speeches were delivered not only by delegates but by many foreign guests, including the leaders of fraternal parties, was an inspiring review of the socialist community countries' historic successes. It was noted at the congress that the process of rapprochement between the socialist states is developing. This process does not erase individual countries' specific national features and historical characteristics. The richness of the means and methods of establishing the socialist way of life is manifested in the diversity of forms of social life and economic organization.

The fraternal countries have accumulated diverse positive experience of cooperation in resolving national economic problems. The further deepening of socialist integration is continuing on the basis of long-term targeted programs. Life itself has set the task of supplementing plan coordination with the coordination of economic policy as a whole. That is why special significance is attached to the further development and deepening of mutual ties at the level of production collectives, particularly those which are linked to related enterprises by cooperativized deliveries.

The traditions of labor collaboration between the fraternal countries were manifested with new force during preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. Socialist competition in honor of the noteworthy event was launched everywhere, and the competitors' pledges were of an internationalist nature and were geared to the timely and high-quality fulfillment of the Soviet Union's orders. This was the response of the fraternal countries' labor collectives to the initiative of the USSR's leading enterprises which were the initiators of socialist competition in honor of the communist and workers parties' scheduled congresses.

Competition took on extensive scope in Bulgaria under the slogan "Two Congresses--One Goal," for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress. This movement was also taken up by Bulgarian workers working on projects in the Soviet Union. For instance, Bulgarian collectives working in Orenburg, as promised, fulfilled with honor the plan for the first 2 months of 1981 by 23 February--the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress. They recently reported the filfillment of the second item in their pledges, in honor of the 12th BCP Congress: to fulfill the plan for the first quarter ahead of schedule.

The GDR working people are giving many examples of labor enthusiasm. Among the initiators of socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress are the drilling teams of the people's enterprise Oil--Gas in the city of Grimmen. At various plants hundreds of teams bearing the title "German-Soviet Friendship Teams" have successfully fulfilled their stepped-up pledges in honor of the Soviet communists' supreme forum and are now preparing to great their own party's congress in a fitting manner.

To complete the plan for the first 2 months of 1981 by the 26th CPSU Congress--that was the slogan for competition among Mongolia's working people, in whose organization the Central Council of Mongolian trade unions played an active part. This movement became an integral part of the graduated socialist competition for the Mongolian people's jubilee year--the 60th anniversary of the party and the republic and the year of the 18th MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Congress. On the eve of the opening of the Soviet communists' forum 28 enterprises, 550 shops and sectors and more than 15,000 working people in Ulaanbaatar reported the successful completion of their pledges.

On the day of the opening of the Soviet communists' supreme forum in Moscow metallurgists in the Czechoslovak city of Kladno carried out the last of the 26 high-speed smelting operations which they had devoted to the outstanding event of today. That is only one episode in the socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, which has spread extensively all over Czechoslovakia.

Hungary and Vietnam, Cuba and Laos--working collectives in these countries prepared labor fights for the 26th CPSU Congress. Socialist labor teams working at Hungarian enterprises dispatched output manufactured for Soviet orders ahead of schedule in honor of that event.

People with one cause and common aspirations and ideas soon find contact and mutual understanding. Participation in competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress by working people in the socialist countries again demonstrated the unity of world socialism and the lively, fruitful nature of our all-around cooperation.

As they embark on the 11th 5-Year Plan Soviet labor collectives have adopted intensive pledges and counterplans. A considerable place in them is occupied by cooperative ties with enterprises in socialist countries. The pooling of efforts and resources enables our peoples to confidently implement plans for socialist and communist building and to look to the future boldly. It is not only important for the pitch of the precongress competition--of which internationalist pledges were an integral part--to be maintained but for its successes to be augmented by developing the working people's creative activeness in every way. In those collectives whose production activity is linked with allied collectives in the fraternal countries reciprocal pledges must be accurately determined. It is necessary to observe delivery discipline strictly and to give a principled assessment of every instance of its violation.

The fundamental basis of the fraternal countries' historic achievements and the guarantee of our peoples' freedom, prosperity and florishing is the indestructible combat alliance of the ruling communist parties and the unity of their Marxist-Leninist thought, will and action. The 26th congress approved the CPSU's line of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties and countries and developing their cooperation in every way. There is no doubt that labor collectives will make their worthy contribution to this noble cause by doing everything to develop international socialist competition in honor of the fraternal parties' congresses under the slogan "The Friends' Orders--On Time and to a High Standard!"

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON CCP HISTORY REPORTED

OW090956 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] On the eve of the 60th founding anniversary of the CCP, an international seminar under the title "The Historical Experience and Lessons of the CCP" opened in Moscow.

Attending were renowned scholars from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, the MPR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

The participants pointed out at the seminar: Influenced by the 1917 revolution in Russia and achievements by the first socialist country in the world, the Chinese working class enhanced their political enthusiasm, and the revolutionary democratic movement and national liberation movement gathered momentum in China, thereby bringing about the founding of the CCP in 1921.

Scholars from various countries pointed out: The CPSU's political and organizational assistance and the support and solidarity from the entire international communist movement helped the CCP become the vanguard of the revolutionary forces in Chinese society and overcome its nationalist tendencies, and promoted the transformation to socialist construction in the People's Republic of China.

The papers delivered at the seminar pointed out, however, that in the late 1950's Mao Zedong's petty bourgeois nationalist clique controlled the CCP. The Maoist clique tampered with the socialist principles of the domestic and foreign policies and alienated the CCP from the international communist movement. That was the beginning of China's militarist policy. The scholars also pointed out that the serious crises in China today are the results of the CCP's betrayal of Marxism-Leninism. This policy runs contrary to the Chinese people's vital interests. The scholars stressed that the present Chinese leaders have carried out a policy aimed at intensifying the international situation and appeasing the imperialists.

Taking advantage of China's hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union and the socialist community to realize their imperialist interests, the United States, Japan and some NATO members have expressed hope of expanding military and political ties with China.

Touching upon Soviet-Chinese relations, the scholars noted that the 26th CPSU Congress pointed out that the Soviet Union never has the intention to seek confrontation with China and still wishes that Soviet-Chinese relations be built on the basis of good neighborliness. The Soviet Union still stands by its pledge to seek normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Our respect and friendly feelings for the Chinese people remain unchanged.

The international seminar session continues.

[Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia at 1300 GMT on 8 April carries the following report by (Nguyen Thi Chun), chairman of the SRV's Committee of Social Sciences, at the above-mentioned seminar: "Chairman (Nguyen Thi Chun) of the SRV's Committee of Social Sciences denounced the Chinese leadership for pursuing an expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. Speaking at the Moscow international seminar 'The Historical Experience and Lessons of the CCP,' he said: Beijing colludes with the United States in instigating the campaign to slander Vietnam and Kampuchea. The Vietnamese scholar pointed out that the Chinese leaders' policy has been caused mainly by the shackles of Mao Zedong thought."]

BLOC DELEGATES AT UN DISARMAMENT SESSION CITED

LD090914 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 9 Apr, TASS--Socialist countries reaffirmed their readiness for constructive talks on arms control and lessening of the threat of war at a session, held here, of the U.N. Special Committee for a World Disarmament Conference.

Siegfried Zachmann, delegate of the German Democratic Republic, stressed in his speech that the socialist states are ready to start talks on the reduction of all weapons of mass destruction. He pointed out that a world disarmament conference, the idea of holding which was advanced by the Soviet Union, could make a considerable contribution to ensuring peoples' security by adopting concrete binding decisions.

We are convinced, said Czechoslovakia's representative Stefan Kalina, that the discussion alone of the complex of new Soviet peace initiatives will become a considerable contribution to resolving the tasks in the field of disarmament. What we mean, he said, is primarily the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles, including U.S. nuclear forward-based systems in that region.

The Czechoslovak delegate stressed the importance and timely nature of such ideas advanced at the CPSU Congress as the expansion of the zones of confidence-building measures in Europe and holding of concrete talks on confidence building measures in the Far East, as well as the continuation of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic armaments.

Hungary's permanent representative at the United Nations Pal Rac expressed confidence that the overwhelming majority of states is interested in talks leading to genuine disarmament. He stressed that a possibility to hold such talks exists even in the periods of tense international relations.

Mongolia's delegate Luvsangin Erdenchulun said that the implementation of the new peace proposals advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress would, undoubtedly, strengthen world peace and security.

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY, DETENTE OPENS

LD080903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Symposium Opened"]

[Text] An international symposium on urgent problems of security and detente in Europe opened 1 April in Moscow. It is being held by the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific council for research into problems of peace and disarmament and the Soviet Committee for European Security.

The debate is focusing on the constructive new proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress with a view to improving the international situation and curbing the arms race. A broad exchange of opinions is taking place regarding the state of and prospects for ensuring security on the European Continent, measures to lessen military confrontation and the continuation of mutually advantageous European cooperation.

Well-known scientists, public figures and politicians from many of the countries that took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are participating in the symposium.

U.S. PRESS CITED ON ANTI-POLAND CAMPAIGN

LD081534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1432 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 8 Apr (TASS)--The DAILY WORLD, the newspaper of the American working people, condemns the provocative and instigatory campaign unleased in the United States around events in Poland and also the attempts to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. The Polish leadership's attempts to normalize the situation in the country, the paper writes, are maddening for the American "hawks," who rely on the antisocialist forces which seek to complicate the situation in Poland and to aggravate the chaos in its economy.

By instigating the antigovernment elements, Washington has launched a blatant anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign. The DAILY WORLD writes that it is in particular the radio saboteurs from the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe and other such radio stations who day after day trumpet about the alleged and inevitable Soviet "interference" in Poland. This is not the first time, the paper underlines, that Washington has come out with such groundless histrionics. The question one might ask oneself here is: Is not all this directed at covering up, with the help of slander, any new provocations against Poland? In any case, it in no way contributes to ensuring calm in Poland.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR admits the fact that U.S. officials and the American mass information media are trying to heat up the situation around Poland. The statements made one after the other by the secretary of state, the defense secretary and other high-ranking officials are aimed at maintaing an atmosphere of tension in Poland, the paper writes. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR practically admits that such provocative actions are causing indignation in Poland, itself.

The American information media, the editorial article says, also bear no little responsibility for the coverage of events in Poland. They are literally following on the heels of high-ranking Washington figures, hanging on their every word and thus promoting all sorts of speculations with regard to the situation in Poland, and promoting the maintenance of tension.

SHAKOV COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON'S TWO-CHINA POLICY

OW081637 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] A U.S. business weekly published on 4 April carried an article on Washington's policy toward China and Taiwan. The article says: Although the White House has categorically denied its two-China policy, it has actually pursued such a policy. Washington is even contemplating to elevate the status of U.S.-Taiwan relations. Following is our station commentator Shakov's opinion concerning the essence of the U.S. policy.

The business weekly article is a convincing proof of the U.S. ruling clique's two-faced policy toward China. It should be noted that American politicians have only nominally admitted that there is one China and that Taiwan is not a country. To repeat this lie, they dispatched former U.S. President Ford to Beijing with a special mission, which was also discussed in the business weekly.

But, as is known to everyone, Washington's actions do not match its words. It has violated the Shanghai communique and principles laid down in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China by maintaining special ties, including political, economic and military ties, with Taiwan. It has even maintained its embassy in Taiwan, only under a different signboard. The U.S.-Taiwan trade volume has increased year after year, more than several times of the U.S.-Chinese trade. The United States has continued to supply arms to Taiwan, including offensive weapons. At present, the new U.S. administration is reviewing a plan to sell better pursuit planes to Taiwan. With Washington's consent, its NATO allies have provided more military technology to Taiwan.

The two-China policy is a realistic problem. Japan's TOKYO SHIMBUN explicitly observed: Recently, the Beijing leadership has softened its cautious attitude toward the new U.S. administration's pro-Taiwan stand. In other words, the Beijing leaders have adopted a compromising attitude and consented to the two-China policy pursued by Washington and its allies. What a price Beijing has to pay in its collusion with U.S. imperialism.

BOVIN VIEWS FORMATION OF REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD080940 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Mar 81

["International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Good evening comrades, as always events of the past week are of varying caliber and varying significance, and out of these events I would like today to choose those which characterize the formation and establishment of the foreign policy course of the new American administration. Strictly speaking there is no such course; we have all sorts of statements which often contradict each other, we have different decisions. I repeat, policy as such, a logical and complete system of views and actions, does not yet exist. Well to a certain extent this is normal, as the new men are doubtless very proficient in business but clearly not very proficient in foreign policy. At the same time the mechanism for making decisions has not yet been formed. For the time being it is clear that the role of the National Security Council has been diminished but the attempts of Haig, a very energetic and strong-willed man, to establish the monopoly of the State Department have met growing opposition on the part of the White House machine. Arguments are continuing there and I now think that the essential outlines of the new foreign policy course, of Reagan's foreign policy, have now become sufficiently visible. It is a harsh, conservative, power policy, it is a policy whose cornerstone comprises extremely primitive anticommunist concepts. In general the views of Reagan and his supporters on world developments are extremely simple: Anything they do not like, anything that is contrary to the interests of imperialism, they say is all the result of the insidious actions of the Soviet Union. From this primitive package a simple conclusion is drawn, the time for playing at detente is over, it is necessary to rearm immediately, it is necessary to strive for military strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, and on this basis impose the will of America the Great on the whole world.

Well, this is approximately the philosophy. Let us now examine the practice. We all know that during the past decade, let us say, despite all the difficulties and complexities, between the Soviet Union and the United States there became established a fairly well developed structure of mutual relations which was formulated in dozens of different agreements. Now the new administration is beginning to break up this structure and deal a mean blow to its foundation, the process of strategic arms limitation.

Here is an example. This Wednesday there should have been a session of the Joint Soviet-American Consultative Commission in Geneva. Its tasks would have been to discuss mutual claims concerning the implementation of the SALT treaty. In Washington according to what the American newspapers wrote, there were fairly long arguments. The Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament were in favor of going to Geneva, but the State Department and the U.S. Defense Department were opposed, and the latter won.

But on the whole, you understand, the significance of SALT extends far beyond the framework of Soviet-American relations. Here is what you can read in the report of the International Commission for Disarmament and Security--of course this commission is publicly sponsored and includes prominent public leaders, it is sometimes called the Palme Commission. Well, that commission after one of its sessions wrote the following: The failure of the SALT process would deal a most harmful blow to peace throughout the world. Even if the SALT process is continued, the peaceful settlement of international problems will be a difficult task.

Without a viable SALT process, many controversial international problems would become far less manageable and the situation in the world would become considerably more insecure. That is how things stand, and this is why Washington's course of worsening relations with Moscow, disrupting the SALT process and stepping up the arms race is essentially a course of a general worsening of the international political climate, and of undermining the foundations of detente.

But however low the ruling circles of America believe detente's role and place to be in the world, yet they do not want to remain isolated with such a fairly sharp turn in foreign policy. They need support, hence the so persistent attempts to persuade West Europe to give support in the offensive against detente.

Let us see what is being done here. Lately, Washington has been visited by the British prime minister and by the foreign ministers of Italy, France and the FRG. This week the Americans received the Portuguese foreign minister. Well, that was a fairly prominent line-up of guests. Most of them met Reagan, Haig and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger.

And it is interesting that they all spoke fairly warmly about, let us say, purely human aspects of these meetings and talks, stressed the unconstrained atmosphere, the spirit, the frankness that prevailed at the talks, and so forth. On the whole it must be assumed that the new administration is conducting affairs with considerably more tact and diplomatic art than the Carter administration. But if you remove the spirit, the spirit has a habit of evaporating and disappearing. Then what remains is the political residue.

Well, of course the Europeans, the West Europeans got tired of those unpredictable curves in Carter's policy, and Reagan's words about steadfastness, consistency, and the stability of American policy, were received favorably in West European capitals. Characteristic in this respect are the statements of Giscard d'Estaing. The last few years, he said, were characterized by the fluctuations and weakness of U.S. policy. Naturally this factor should have been taken into account, and we have welcomed the advent of those who are called the Reagan administration, precisely because in our opinion the United States, which is our ally, must be a strong nation with a stable policy. Because of that, Giscard d'Estaing concluded, anything which contributes to increasing the stability of this policy we consider as a positive factor.

Well, at first glance this is a fairly correct approach. But there is one hitch and I think that many of you have noticed it. Stability is a formal definition. For instance, you can with stability advocate peace, detente, disarmament and you can with equal stability act in the opposite direction. The question is therefore not a dilemma of whether Washington's policy is stable or unstable. The point is what is that policy, what is its content? And here, in this very point, despite the abundance of mutual assurances of greatest respect, the positions of the United States and West Europe do not converge.

The American newspaper the Washington STAR formulated this difference as follows: In West Europe, a fairly substantial proportion of the public which exerts a serious influence on the governments would like to return to the type of detente of the seventies. Another section of public opinion, primarily in the United States, is convinced that the detente of the seventies has been dumped on the dust heap of history. This is how the different approaches have been defined, but, of course, this may be too simplified a juxtaposition. But the fact is that in West Europe, as a rule, they have a more differentiated approach to events in the world.

They are not inclined to go for this primitive caveman's anticommunism, and this is why I fully admit that the West European interlocutors of the new master of the White House generally, or at least some of them, tried in some way to explain to the Americans that the threats and saber-rattling will not solve any major problem and will add new and more difficult ones. They tried to explain that it is necessary to seek other political ways for removing the existing difficulties.

West Europe has become convinced through its own experience of what detente can produce and of what can come out of good relations with the Soviet Union.

DUAL PURPOSE OF CROCKER'S AFRICAN TOUR VIEWED

LD082350 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Geliy Skobelev commentary]

[Excerpts] Assistant to the American state secretary for African affairs, Chester Crocker, has gone on a tour of several African countries. Commenting on the aims of this tour, a spokesman of the American State Department said the administration has already gone through the first stage of the revision of its policy toward southern Africa. Apart from South Africa, the main leg of the tour, the American official will pay visits to several independent African countries. More from Geliy Skobelev, an observer of the Soviet news agency TASS:

What does the Washington emissary have in his portfolio? One of the lastest statements by President Reagan gives us a certain clue as to how the White House understands its relations with racist South Africa and along what lines these relations will be revised. As the president put it, the United States looks upon South Africa as a friendly and allied country which it is not going to leave in the lurch. Reflected in this statement is the policy which has as its main aim to lean on the most reactionary regimes and opposes any form of the movement for freedom, justice and social progress.

The current African tour of Chester Crocker has a dual purpose. On the one hand he will have to discuss with the racist South African Government the forms and framework of a further military and political cooperation with South Africa, a cooperation spearheaded against independent Africa. On the other hand, in meetings with leaders of African countries Chester Crocker will have to sweeten a bit the bitter South African pill and patch up holes in the American attire of friendship damaged by statements of White House officials and actions of the Central Intelligence Agency.

STATE DEPARTMENT ADMITS CONTACTS WITH SAVIMBI

LD080905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "State Department's Admission"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr--L. Walker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and other American officials have held a secret meeting in Morocco with Savimbi, ringleader of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] anti-Angolan terrorist grouping. This fact was admitted by a State Department spokesman here. "A wide range of problems relating to southern Africa" and also, so news agencies report, "practical questions of expanding UNITA's operations against Angola" were discussed at the meeting with the bandit, well known to be a longstanding CIA agent. Savimbi outlined his "wishes" regarding U.S. policy in Africa. Reporting these behind-the-scenes talks, REUTER cites the U.S. President's recent statement of intent to supply UNITA with weapons.

The new contact with the international adventurist came in the wake of the American administration's provocative decision to invite him to Washington, as the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES notes, "To assist the U.S. Government in formulating its new policy on Southwest Africa."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. PLANS FOR INDIAN OCEAN

LD081407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "The Indian Ocean in U.S. Strategy"]

[Text] Reality, as ever, quickly unmasks the propaganda devices by which U.S. imperialist try to camouflage their aggressive policy aimed at establishing U.S. hegemony almost throughout the world. This was the case with the legend invented in Washington that the new arms race spiral and the outbreak of war hysteria in international politics from the new U.S. administration were allegedly caused by events in Afghanistan and Iran, which allegedly attest to the intensification of the "Soviet threat." An increasing number of political circles even in the capitalist world are currently unmasking or doubting this Washington "version."

As long ago as last October the London journal AFRICA wrote that "although it is said that the new U.S. show of force has been caused by the stormy events in Iran and Afghanistan, the Rapid Deployment Force were in fact first mooted in 1977." But even this assertion is already being questioned since some sources believe that the present U.S. policy was planned even earlier. Thus, at the beginning of this year, the West German journal BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK stressed that the new global U.S. strategy was formulated in the mid-seventies and thus had nothing to do with the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan in December 1979.

We recall that immediately after the end of World War II people in the United States began to say openly that the age of U.S. world hegemonism had allegedly begun. They even ceased to consider it necessary to invent pretexts for the global implementation of their aggressive policy. But the situation is different now and U.S. ruling circles can no longer do without the fog of propaganda lies which, Washington calculates, will be able to disorient the world public for a while at least. And such deception and disorientation are meant primarily for the developing countries since, to heart-rending cries about the "Soviet threat," the U.S. ruling circles are primarily striving to subjugate and crush these very states with their natural wealth and strategic positions and, mainly, to eliminate the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist progress movement there.

Hence stems the aspiration to intimidate the developing countries with an imaginary "Soviet threat" and to hypnotize them with their slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union's plans to seize the Near East's oil, break out into the Indian Ocean and grab tropical Africa's raw materials and goodness knows what else. This was how the USSR's "threat" to the Persian Gulf region saw the light of day--a threat which the United States is called on to remove since it allegedly also jeopardizes "Western civilization" which has come up against the danger of being deprived of its Near East sources of energy raw materials. And immediately the Persian Gulf is declared a zone of U.S. "national interests" and even "national security" (!), even though it is over 10,000 kms from U.S. shores. The formation of the Rapid Deployment Force, whose numbers are growing all the time and according to the plan are to exceed 300,000 soldiers and officers, has been taking place on this far-fetched pretext. But even this is not enough. To transfer these forces to the theater of operations will require considerable time if they are located in the United States or even at bases in the west Pacific or Southeast Asia.

And the U.S. military is going further: It is feverishly searching for territories in the Persian Gulf region and the Near East where it would be possible to establish a permanent base for deploying the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

As U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger stated to a House committee on 18 March, the United States "must ensure its presense in that region and have installations there which could be used to make its presence convincing." "Convincing" for whom?

U.S. strategists primarily have in mind Asian and African developing countries which they regard not only as sources of cheap strategic and industrial raw materials but also as territories which could be used at any time against countries which obstruct the implementation of Washington's strategic plans.

The sovereignty and national independence of those countries where the "convincing" U.S. presence will be located will suffer from it. Egypt's experience seems highly indicative. In Egypt the United States has not only found firing ranges for maneuvers and testing weapons adapted to Near East conditions but is also expanding the Red Sea military base of Ras Banas. Already As-Sadat's Egypt is not only being used as a U.S. battering ram directed against Arab national interests but as a consequence of the transformation of the Sinai Peninsula into a Rapid Deployment Force base, it is becoming a northwestern strong point for the U.S. military in the vast Indian Ocean basin. In general terms the Pentagon intends to turn the Indian Ocean basin into an "American lake" surrounded on all sides by U.S. military bases and shut off by U.S. control over the straits which link it to the remaining parts of the world ocean. Judge for yourself; in addition to the military bases on Egyptian territory, the United States has already established or is establishing bases at Berbera (Somalia), Mombasa (Kenya), in the region of Cockburn Sound, at Northwest Cape and at Darwin (Australia), not to mention bases in South Africa (and Washington's fond words toward racist South Africa and the arrival of Pretoria's representatives in the United States are by no means coincidental).

The concentration of large U.S. naval and air forces together with landing units in the Persian Gulf region signifies a stepping up of the U.S. military presence in the entire Indian Ocean, which has been transformed into a region of U.S. military lines of communications. And this, in its turn, gives the U.S. military a pretext to view the west Pacific accordingly. Thus, by kicking up a fuss over the imaginary "Soviet threat" to the Persian Gulf zone, the U.S ruling circles have transformed this region into a kind of link by seizure by which they intend to pull along an entire aggressive chain from NATO in Western Europe via the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean (including the Persian Gulf) up to the U.S. Pacific seaboard.

Thus the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean problem is closely linked to the struggle for peace and the prevention of war throughout the world. This is not a regional problem affecting only a limited group of countries. U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean as a whole presents a direct threat to the 36 countries washed by this ocean's waters and to one-fourth of the world's population.

The aggressive U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean is causing special concern in India whose foreign policy annoys the U.S. expansionists. India has very long sea borders which are difficult to defend against an enemy possessing powerful naval forces. Thus the permanent presence of large U.S. Naval formations in the Indian Ocean and the formation of a U.S. 5th Fleet permanently on station in the Indian Ocean cannot fail to concern the Indian public, who advocate the transformation of this region into a peace zone.

In February 1981 the Indian magazine WORLD FOCUS devoted an article to a U.S. document entitled "Aims of U.S. Foreign Policy--Overseas Military Bases," prepared in 1979 by the congressional research service for the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The document, in particular, envisages the use or threat of force in the Indian Ocean region in support of U.S. diplomatic objectives in the Near East and the carrying out of "intervention in support of other objectives on shore."

In the northwest India borders on Pakistan which has started to receive increased attention from the United States. They are holding talks on the right of aircraft carriers and other ships to call at Karachi port and the right to use an air base in Baluchistan for stopovers by U.S. military aircraft heading to particular regions of the Indian Ocean. Pakistan is surreptitiously preparing to produce nuclear weapons.

To the north of India is China which is helping the United States to create an atmosphere hostile to India. Specifically, taking account of the state of Indian-Chinese relations, India cannot be indifferent to U.S. arms supplies to China.

In other words, from whatever side you view U.S. policy in the Indian Ocean, you can come to only one conclusion. Despite all the camouflage, this policy is primarily directed against the developing countries of the vast Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf region. Nor is it a coincidence that the clear interference in other states' affairs under the pretext of "saving" them from the "Soviet threat" is being accompanied by accusations toward the same Soviet Union of "encouraging world terrorism," by which U.S. ruling circles imply the national liberation movement. The United States would like to kill two birds with one stone: Namely, to stifle the national liberation movement and to seize the developing countries' territories and, together with them, their raw materials.

"When speaking of the need to create new military bases," Syria's TISHRIN newspaper writes, "the U.S. militarists usually allude to the mythical Soviet 'threat.' However, if you look at the map you can see for yourself that it is indeed U.S. guns which are trained on the countries with progressive regimes and the regions where the national liberation movement has developed. Thus the military bases granted to the United States by As-Sadat are a direct threat to Algeria and Libya. Syria, Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance movement are in the sights of military basis in Turkey, warships of the U.S. Mediterranean fleet and the United States' main gendarme in the Near East--Israel." The United States is using the tactic of surrounding regions which, from Washington's viewpoint, are potentially explosive in the Persian Gulf, too, the newspaper continues.

But like the Camp David conspiracy, U.S. policy in both the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean as a whole is doomed to failure. The peoples of the countries located in this region are discovering the real essence of U.S. policy in relation to both the imaginary "Soviet threat" and "terrorism."

The value of the Soviet initiatives lies not only in the fact that they outline realistic paths for strengthening peace in the corresponding regions of the world but also that they take into account the interests of the countries located directly in these regions and the strengthening of their independence, sovereignty and potential for development along the path which they themselves have chosen. The Soviet Union consistently advocates that the Indian Ocean be transformed into a peace zone. Our country has advanced specific proposals for settling the situation in the Persian Gulf zone, that is, in the region to which the United States has become accustomed to refer as the epicenter of the worsening of the international situation. At the 26th CPSU Congress the Soviet Union expressed the readiness to discuss issues connected with Afghanistan (the international aspects of the Afghan problem) in conjunction with issues of Persian Gulf security. Naturally, there must be no touching on issues of the domestic policy of Afghanistan's legitimate government since this would be tantamount to interference in that country's internal affairs. The 26th CPSU Congress also advanced a comprehensive program on the Near East question, advancing specific measures for establishing a just peace in that region in the interests of all the sides interested in this.

The Soviet initiatives have become widely known throughout the world. They are being discussed everywhere since they oppose the plans of the imperialists who are set on a course toward resolving all questions with the aid of force. Peace or the catastrophe of war--this is the question concerning the situation in the vast Indian Ocean region, including the Persian Gulf, the Near East and southwest Asia, too.

The peoples will choose peace. There is no other alternative!

MILITARY ASPECT OF SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM VIEWED

LD061254 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 6 Apr, TASS--The count-down has been started at Cape Canaveral (Florida) for the April 10th launching of Columbia--the first recurrent-use space ship within the framework of the shuttle program. On the first flight the ship's crew will consist of the veteran of the American space program John Young and Robert Crippen, whom the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency describes as a representative of a new profession--"military astronaut".

The inclusion in the crew of a specialist of this type is added evidence of the big attention shown by the Pentagon in the shuttle program. Quoting James Van Allen, a staff member of Iowa State University, the New York TIMES writes that the military application of the recurrent-use space ship will play the dominant role and its use for civilian purposes will be a secondary matter. Numerous military experiments, including such as the testing of an aiming device for a laser weapon, will be conducted already during the first flights of the space ship.

As reported by the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL [as received] of the 68 planned flights by space ships under the shuttle program in the next five years at least a third will be devoted exclusively to the fulfillment of orders placed by the Pentagon.

The military circles and representatives of the military-industrial complex are now virtually competing in the development of ever new variants of employing reusable space ships, thus, according to the New York TIMES there are ideas of delivering to orbit details of a manned orbital command post and a cosmic port. This port is to serve as a base for single-seater military space ships. Another idea is to assemble by means of such a ship unmanned space stations carrying laser weapons.

It is noted by the American press that U.S. military strategists are viewing the forthcoming first launching of Columbia as an important stage in using outer space for military purposes.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Report

LD081341 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr p 3

[O. Polyakovskiy dispatch: "The Pentagon Is Hurrying"]

[Text] New York, 3 Apr (TASS)--Preparations for launching Columbia, the first reusable transport spaceship in the shuttle series have been marked by the death of another worker. The 50-year-old Forest Cole has died in a Gainesville (Florida) hospital. The doctors who had fought for his life since 19 March were unable to do anything after he had entered a nitrogen-filled chamber. It happened on the launchpad.

Cole and his companion John Bjornstad and other ground staff at the John Kennedy Space Center had entered the Columbia engine compartment after it had been announed that safety procedures allowed the resumption of normal work there. However, it transpired that the replacement of the nitrogen in the compartment with oxygen, essential for people's safety, had not been carried out. Bjornstad died immediately.

Those who survived after entering the compartment filled with nitrogen and lacking any oxygen tell that no one warned them of the need to put on oxygen masks.

The investigation of the tragedy did not actually lead to the discovery of the culprits. That is not surprising: It is the Pentagon which is pressing ahead with the Columbia's preparation for its first spaceflight, scheduled for 10 April. An important role is assigned to the shuttle program in its aggressive plans. It is to the interest displayed by the Pentagon that the fact that the shuttle program, which was over 2 years behind its original schedule, has begun to be pushed forward strenuously is attributed.

"The military strategists view the Columbia spaceship as a way of 'opening' space up for military operations. In the Pentagon's opinion, the launching of this ship will be an important milestone in the history of warfare and will mark the start of military operations at an altitude of 200 miles and more," the New York TIMES notes.

The first Columbia crew, the Baltimore SUN has reported, is to check the reliability of a laser weapon sighting device which the Pentagon intends to deploy in space. With the aid of shuttle ships it is planned to put spy-satellites, radar detection systems and missile guidance facilities into orbit, TIME magazine writes. According to NEWSWEEK, the shuttle spacecraft will also collect intelligence and serve as a communications facility for the Pentagon.

PRC 'HYSTERIA' AT SOVIET 'PEACE OFFENSIVE' HIT

LD080911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 5

[B. Barakhta "International Notes": "Onto a Dangerous Path"]

[Text] An appeal for peace and the relaxation of international tension resounded weightily and with authority from the platform of the 26th CPSU Congress. The new initiatives of the land of the soviets have met with a broad response all over the world.

In Beijing Moscow's peace offensive has caused a new fit of anti-Soviet hysteria. On the very eve of the congress RENMIN RIBAO's international observer spared no effort to intimidate the world with the "Soviet threat" and expatiated on the "hardening" of the USSR's line which he claimed was in the offing. After the congress Chinese propaganda launched a fierce attack on the Soviet Union's proposals. Particular zeal is displayed by the international observers of the weekly BEIJING REVIEW, which is distributed outside the PRC, and the commentator on RENMIN RIBAO who hides behind the dubious pseudonym "Tranquillity of the Masses."

The Beijing penpushers hurled at their readers a whole vat of slander and malicious attacks against the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives. The proposals on limiting the arms race, confidence-building measures in the Far East, the discussion of topical problems at the conference table--these and other USSR initiatives are described in the Chinese press, contrary to the facts, as "cunning machinations" and a "deceitful maneuver," "do not submit," "rally the anti-Soviet front," "arm yourselves"--these inflammatory incantations, addressed to the West, are appearing in the Chinese press with increasing frequency.

At the same time imperialism, with its aggressive policy, looks almost like a peacemaker in the Chinese newspapers. The deployment of medium-range and cruise missiles in Western Europe, U.S. interference in El Salvador, the whipping up of the situation in the Persian Gulf region and Southeast Asia--in the opinion of Chinese observers, these are completely justified "self-defense" measures and a "fitting reply" to Moscow.

The Soviet side's readiness to normalize relations with China on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence has met with no positive response in Beijing.

Such activeness on the part of the Beijing propagandists is no accident. The foreign policy program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress is a serious obstacle in the path of the implementation of the great-Han expansionists' hegemonist plans. Beijing is trying to push the world's peoples onto a dangerous path.

ANALYST VIEWS PRC'S 'NEW DOCTRINE' OF EXPANSIONISM

LD090920 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 9 Apr 81

["China Expansionism in Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 9 Apr, TASS--TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The Chinese press has been publicizing of late a "new doctrine" of Beijing's foreign policy in eastern Asia into which it includes China, Japan, South East Asian countries, Australia and New Zealand. Contrary to the realities, RENMIN RIBAO, in particular, asserts that the "historical stage of confrontation" of the United States with the east Asian countries is over and that "the main contradiction," it alleges, is the counteraction of the countries in the region to the Soviet "expansion" and "aggression." A conclusion is made on the need for establishing a "structure for a joint rebuff to Soviet hegemony."

It is not difficult to see what is hidden behind these fabrications. The Chinese leaders are seeking to delude the public, conceal their designs, sow enmity in interstate relations and heighten tension in that region so as to create conditions for implementing their own expansionist designs.

In preparing grounds for expansion, the Chinese leaders are trying to weaken and partition the Asian states, are seeking to push the ASEAN countries towards confrontation with the states of Indochina, are attempting to revive the criminal Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea, are waging subversive activity in Laos and encouraging secessionist activities in India, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

As to the Soviet Union, it repeatedly made proposals for ensuring peace and security in Asia through concerted effort by states in the continent. Leonid Brezhnev advanced a new Soviet initiative at the 26th CPSU Congress by expressing readiness for concrete talks on confidence building measures in the Far East with all interested countries. What was Beijing's reaction to that? They hastily rejected the Soviet proposal, and more so, tried to discredit it. What are their motives? Beijing is simply not interested in a firm peace in Asia since it wants to preserve freedom of action for its expansion and aggression.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHING TALKS CONTINUE IN MOSCOW

OW081437 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] USSR-Japan fishing talks began on 6 April at the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry to determine a formula and conditions for the 1981 salmon catch by Japanese boats in the northwest Pacific. The Soviet delegation is led by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, first deputy minister of the fish industry, and comprises Fish Industry Ministry officials, experts and scientists of fisheries organizations and research institutes in Sakhalin and Kamchatka. The Japanese delegation is headed by Koichi Arai, minister at the Japanese Embassy, and comprises officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Agriculture-Forestry Fishery Ministry. Hiroya Sano, director of the Oceanic Fisheries Department of the Fisheries Agency, is also a member of the Japanese delegation.

The talks this year mark the fourth annual negotiations between the two countries. They date back to the time when most of the countries, including the Soviet Union and Japan, proclaimed their 200-mile limits to usher in major changes in world fishing industries.

Kudryavtsev was the first to address the opening session. He said: [begin recording, fading into announcer-read translation] At the third USSR-Japan Fisheries Committee meeting last fall, we exchanged views on the present [as heard] condition of salmon resources in the Far East. At that time Soviet scientists noted the need for some urgent measures to protect red salmon resources off eastern Kamchatka and for replenishing salmon resources in general. Because of the negative consequences of prolonged oceanic fishing for marine resources, the salmon resources in the Far East have drastically declined. This fact is clearly indicated in the catch by Soviet vessels, among other things. In this connection, I would like to point out once again that the USSR holds on to its basic position that the oceanic fishing of salmon should be suspended, not partially but totally.

On the other hand, however, Japan has not yet succeeded in reorganizing its fishing industry to meet this need. Considering possible difficulties the Japanese economy may encounter under the present circumstances, and in the spirit of good neighborliness at the same time, the Soviet Union has decided to authorize the Japanese salmon fishing in the northwest Pacific this year again under certain conditions.

Our relations in fishing over the period of many years constitute an important component of the USSR-Japan relations. Fishing problems, therefore, cannot be considered separately from the general trends in the development of relations between the two countries.

Finally, I would like to express my hope that the negotiations this time will proceed in a businesslike manner and under the principle of reciprocal cooperation as in the past and thus contribute to further development of good neighborliness, friendship and mutual understanding between the two nations. [end recording]

With these words First Deputy Minister of the Fish Industry Kudryavtsev concluded his address. Meanwhile, Minister at the Japanese Embassy Koichi Arai in his address referred to measures being taken by the Japanese Government for the preservation of salmon resources.

In conclusion, Arai said: [begin recording] In view of our experiences in the past negotiations and the trends involving the salmon resources in the Far East, we believe that there is nothing between the two sides in this year's negotiations that might prevent us from reaching a compromise acceptable to both sides. Finally, I would like to state that the traditional spirit of cooperation that Japan and the USSR have been strengthening in fisheries is highly appreciated, and that, as the Japanese delegate, I will make efforts for an early agreement acceptable to both sides. [end recording]

The fishing talks are continuing today. Working-level sessions on the fishing quota for Japanese boats and legal matters are underway.

RESULTS OF TRADE TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN SURVEYED

LD080933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "Successful Development"]

[Text] Kabul--The second session of the Soviet-Afghan Permament Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation has been held in Kabul. It reviewed the results of the implementation of the existing bilateral agreements on economic and technical cooperation and trade. Concrete measures were outlined, aimed at further developing mutually advantageous links between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

At the present stage of the national democratic revolution the people's power in Afghanistan is focusing its efforts on overcoming the country's economic backwardness. It is setting itself the task of accelerating the development of production forces, carrying out basic socioeconomic transformations and raising the population's living standards. The USSR's assistance is making a considerable contribution to the attainment of these goals.

With the Soviet Union's assistance over 130 different projects have been or are being constructed in Afghanistan. These produce over half the total state sector output. In the next few years the USSR and the DRA, as noted during the Soviet-Afghan commission's work, will continue to cooperate in the running of projects already constructed--the irrigation canal and agricultural units in Jalalabad, the nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Mazare Sharif, the hydroelectric power station in (Naglu), the two gasfields in northern Afghanistan, the housing construction combine, motor vehicle repair plant and bread combine in Kabul, and others. At the same time measures will be taken to expand cooperation in constructing new projects in various spheres of the national economy.

Trade implemented on a long-term, equitable and mutually advantageous basis is developing successfully between the USSR and DRA. The trade turnover between the two countries in the past 5-year period was twice the previously projected level. The further expansion of mutually advantageous trade is envisaged by means of increased deliveries of traditional Afghan export goods to the USSR and of Soviet equipment and machinery to Afghanistan.

Since the April revolution Soviet-Afghan cooperation in the sphere of the economy and trade has entered a qualitatively new stage. Its expansion enables the people of revolutionary Afghanistan to advance more rapidly along the road of creating a new society.

U.S., WESTERN BUILDUP GENERATES CONCERN IN INDIA

LD071425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Shurygin dispatch: "Appeals for Vigilance"]

[Text] Delhi, 4 April--India is a peace-loving country. We develop our mutual relations with other countries on the principles of good will and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and implement a policy of nonalignment with military blocs. However in the face of the increased tension on our borders we must be permamently vigilant in order to defend the freedom, integrity and sovereignty of our country. Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy said this when speaking at a ceremony to present awards to a group of Indian servicemen.

In recent weeks questions of international development in general and the aggravation of tension on the Asian Continent in particular have come to the forefront of political life in India. A number of sittings of the Indian Parliament session being held in Delhi have been devoted to these questions.

Many deputies representing different political parties have voiced the idea that India, as the largest of the nonaligned states and the second largest country in the world in terms of population, should take an even more active part in solving fundamental international problems--such as the struggle for peace and the lessening of international tension, against the arms race and for disarmament and the preservation and spread of detente to all regions of the world. They welcomed the peace proposals set out in L.I. Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The stepping up of the military presence of the United States and other Western countries in the Indian Ocean arouses serious alarm among the general public in India. Speaking in Parliament, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao on behalf of the government resolutely advocated holding an international conference on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone in the city of Colombo this year. He exposed the attempts of the Western powers to wreck this conference.

Participating in the debate on this question, Bhupesh Gupta, a Communist Party of India deputy, assessed the idea of "rivalry between two powers in the Indian Ocean" as untenable. The originators of this concept are equating the peace-loving policy of the USSR and the imperialist aspirations of the United States in this region of the globe.

India's leftist and democratic forces are actively working to mobilize the Indian general public to struggle for peace and against the insidious plans of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism aimed at creating new centers of tension in Asia and throughout the world. The recent session of the Communist Party of India Central Executive Committee adopted a decision to hold a national campaign for the protection of India's independence and sovereignty in April of this year. The Communist Party of India calls on all the country's national patriotic forces to take an active part in this campaign.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON CPSU PEACE PROPOSALS

LD080919 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "Historic Significance"]

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Apr--The new Soviet peace proposals advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress are of historic significance not only for Soviet people but also for all who are fighting for peace, justice, national independence and social progress. Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, said this in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

The CPSU, he said, remains true to the principles of Leninist foreign policy. The struggle for socialism is closely linked with the struggle for peace by the Soviet state. The foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government is aimed unswervingly at achieving the relaxation of tension and the limitation of the arms race. Thanks to this policy the plans to unleash war and the aggressive plots of imperialism and the forces of reaction are being foiled.

The 26th congress approved the course toward developing comprehensive relations with developing countries, which is a guarantee of the preservation and strengthening of these countries' political and economic independence. The Soviet Union proposed refraining from any action aimed at creating international tension. In striving for peace, the USSR also displayed good will with regard to the United States.

This foreign policy, Phoun Sipaseut said, strengthens the USSR's positions in international affairs, enhances the role and prestige of the Soviet Union in the international arena and is a support for the socialist community and all forces fighting for peace, independence and social progress. This policy enjoys the support of the whole of progressive mankind, and only reactionaries and enemies of peace feel alarm in the face of the Soviet peace initiatives.

We particularly welcome L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that the disputed problems of Southeast Asia be settled by means of talks with the countries of this region, which will enable Southeast Asia to be turned into a peace zone, Phoun Sipaseut said in conclusion.

CPSU DELEGATION VIEWS VIETNAM TRANSPORTATION

LD071513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experiences"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.I. Davydov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, was in the SRV 24 March through 2 April for an exchange of experience of party leadership in the sphere of transportation.

The delegation was received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, and Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Hanoi City Party Committee, had talks at sections of the VCP Central Committee, at the city party committees in Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City and at the SRV Communications and Transport Ministry, and visited a number of enterprises.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS

Brezhnev Welcome Praised

LD081235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents I. Biryukov and Ye. Grigorvyev: "In the People's Vanguard"]

[Excerpt] Prague, 5 Apr--Today the CSSR capital welcomed with particular warmth and hospitality the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the communists and all working people of Czechoslovakia warmly welcome the envoys from Lenin's party, which as Comrade G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, said from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, is honorably fulfilling the historic vanguard role imposed on it in the great class struggle for the victory of socialism and peace. The meeting at the capital's Ruzyne airport was one more testimony to the fraternal cohesion and friendship of our parties and countries.

"We are glad to welcome among our dear foreign guests a delegation from the CPSU," we were told by steelworker and communist Jan (Pakhman), with whom we talked in Prague today. "We say to our friends the Soviet communists: 'You can always rely on our party and on our friendship.' Thank you for your trust in us. It is mutual. By our labor and our deeds we prove our loyalty to fraternity with the Soviet Union. Under the CPSU's leadership the Soviet people are marching confidently forward along the path to communism. The party of Lenin and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are doing everything to dispel the clouds of war and ensure a peaceful future for the peoples. We are with you in this struggle."

Thousands and thousands of threads link the Soviet and Czechoslovak communists and our peoples. These days whoever we talk with here mentions with cordiality and warmth the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Czechsolovak people know him well and respect him deeply as their great friend. Leonid Ilich's tireless activity for peace enjoys the very great gratitude of the CSSR working people, who are engaged in peaceful socialist creation.

A little less than 3 years ago, when he was here in May 1978 at the head of a Soviet party and government delegation, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Fond memories have always been and will be associated with Czechoslovakia and Prague for me. Here we welcomed the longed-for peace toward which we had been marching for 4 years along the immeasurably hard roads of war. Here we swore to ourselves that we would not allow another war tragedy. It may be said with complete justification that the communists are loyal to this oath."

Interparty ties and collaboration are developing at all levels, right down to the Soviet and Czechoslovak communists' primary organizations. State organs, public organizations and enterprises are cooperating fruitfully. International socialist competition between our countries' labor collectives, including competition in honor of the fraternal parties' congresses, has become a firm part of our lives. Extensive spiritual communication and ties in the sphere of ideology and culture have become the norm for relations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. And if international relations in the socialist world have now become truly relations between peoples, between millions and millions of working people, the CPSU and the CPCZ have made a considerable joint contribution to this fundamental gain of the new social system.

TRYBUNA LUDU Cited on Speech

LD090330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 8 Apr 81

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vitaliy Sobolev and Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Excerpt] The Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU notes that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the 16th CPCZ Congress as a consistent champion of peace. He reaffirmed and clearly justified the peace proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress. The newspaper says that the section in the speech dealing with Polish problems is of immense significance for us. It expressed moral and political support for the Polish communists and all patriots striving to overcome the present difficulties in the spirit of the principles of socialism, in accordance with the people's interests.

Delegates Speeches Cited

LD081504 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Apr, TASS--The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia in Prague is in its third day. The delegates representing 1.5 million Czechoslovak communists are discussing topical tasks of the party and economic development. They express in their speeches full support to the party's general line in the further construction of developed socialism in Czechoslovakia, deepening of unity with the CPSU, with the Soviet Union and other parties and countries of the socialist community. The delegates warmly welcomed the speeches of greetings addressed to the congress by the heads of the delegations from the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Horst Sindermann pointed out in his speech that the work of the congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia confirms that the Czechoslovak working people consistently follow the path of building a developed socialist society. The speaker stressed the historical significance of the 26th CPSU Congress. He pointed out that the congress "has reaffirmed that the Soviet Union--the chief force of peace--opposes the imperialist course of the arms race and confrontation by the consistent policy of peace and peoples' security." Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia "showed the whole world that the USSR's stand is unshakable," he said.

"The principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism," Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, said at the congress, "are the foundation of our fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Cooperation within the frameworks of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is the cornerstone of the policy of our parties and countries. We will continue to strengthen, enrich and uphold these internationalist principles."

"No one will ever be able," the speaker went on to say, "to push Poland off from the socialist path of development. The Polish United Workers' Party, guided by the sense of patriotic and international duty, will find strength to lead the country out from the social economic crisis to the road of stable socialist development."

Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, pointed out that in the present international situation "of great importance is the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, active participation by all progressive revolutionary forces in the struggle for peaceful coexistence, international security, continuation of detente, disarmament." He stressed the importance of the peace proposals advanced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is continuing its work.

More on Brezhnev Arrival

LD081235 [Editorial Report] A TASS report entitled "Arrival in Prague" carried on page 1 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 April, similar to an item entitled "Brezhnev Arrives To Attend 16th CPCZ Congress" and subtitled "Arrival in Prague" published on page F 2 in the 6 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, adds that the CPSU delegation was "met at the airport by L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier; V. Bilak, K. Hoffmann, V. Hula, A. Indra, A. Kapek, J. Kempny, J. Korcak, J. Lenart and P. Colotka, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; M. Hruskovic and M. Jakes, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. The welcoming party included C. Lovetinsky, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and A.P. Botvin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the CSSR, who is a member of the CPSU delegation.

ANTHOLOGY OF HUSAK WORKS PUBLISHED IN MOSCOW

LD080835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Anthology of Articles and Speeches by G. Husak"]

[Text] An anthology of selected articles and speeches by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has been published.

The book incorporates material for the period October 1973 through May 1980. It covers the activity of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government aimed at overcoming the consequences of the crisis phenomena, implementing the decisions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses, increasing the party's leading role and consolidating and developing socialism in the CSSR.

Great attention is paid to questions of further strengthening friendship and expanding and deepening the all-round cooperation between the CPCZ and CPSU and between the CSSR and the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. This is the first time many of the articles have been published in full in the Russian language.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

IMPERIALIST 'MACHINATIONS' AGAINST POLAND SCORED

LD081604 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continues its work in Prague. Delegations of parties and movements from 102 countries are attending. The delegation of the Soviet Communist Party is led by General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev. More from our observer Yuriy Shalygin: [passage indistinct]

Many nations throughout the world have been attracted by the ideas of socialism. The class opponents of socialism therefore are doing all they can to hamper its advance. They are using the current deviations in China as an excuse for slandering the socialist system. Moreover they are taking openly hostile actions against the socialist countries. The people of Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and Cuba were the targets of such actions at one time or another. At present the intrigues of the imperialist circles are spearheaded against socialist Poland. The machine of false propaganda has been set into motion. The opponents of socialist Poland are resorting to political and economic blackmail and are encouraging the counterrevolutionary elements in order to erode the socialist system in that country. The situation in Poland is complicated, but it may be expected that the Polish communists, backed by all the genuine patriots of Poland, will be able to defeat the plans of the enemies of the socialist system, who are also the enemies of Poland's independence.

This point of view was expressed during the meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty countries at the end of last year. It was subsequently reaffirmed on many occasions.

The Soviet Union has restated for one that it always was and will remain a friend and an ally of socialist Poland. In this the Soviet Union sees eye to eye with Czechoslovakia and other socialist community countries. They continue to render Poland considerable assistance in coping with the economic difficulties facing that country at the moment. They follow closely the machinations of the imperialist reactionary circles spearheaded against Poland.

SOLIDARITY CANCELS STRIKE UNDER WORKERS' PRESSURE

LD082030 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1600 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Report from Warsaw correspondent Viktor (?Arentyev)]

[Text] Poland has been living in a climate of tension for many months now. This influences people's attitudes as well as the situation obtaining in enterprises and institutions. Until now the country (?has not succeeded) in solving the complex problems facing it. Many people ask themselves: How long will (?this situation) last? People placed much hope in General Jaruzelski's demand for 90 days of peaceful work. Of course, nobody had any illusions that in such a short time it would be possible to solve all problems, but of course one could start solving them.

However, in the period [word indistinct] from the (?antisocialist) elements of Solidarity there have been many political talks which have negatively influenced the atmosphere. In connection with events in Bydgoszcz the situation in the country has violently deteriorated. The state of tension has cost Poland much and above all very badly influenced the economic situation. [Words indistinct] during the first 3 months of the year industrial production has declined nearly 10 percent compared with the same period last year; [word indistinct] has been reduced considerably. Many enterprises (?suffered shortages of materials). The plans for increasing machine, spare parts and fertilizer supplies have not been fulfilled.

[Word indistinct] course of events, threatening (?further) achievements in the socialist camp, arouses ever greater anxiety in the country. This finds expression in many resolutions adopted at meetings and in the letters coming to (?press) organs, radio and television. [Word indistinct] and confirm the demagogical slogans to which irresponsible elements from Solidarity's leadership take recourse.

Resolutions and (?letters) say that strikes deepen the chaos and anarchy and push the country toward catastrophe. It is worth adding that under many instances of pressure from work forces, the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity has approved the agreement with the government and was constrained to revoke the general strike fixed for 31 March.

Here, as an example, is the opinion of a worker at one of the (?largest) Warsaw enterprises, the pump factory, Marek Brzozowski: I consider, the worker said, that the program of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski merits full support. It agrees with the interests of workers and the entire working world. Marek Brzozowski condemned the activities of Jacek Kuron, the leader of the antisocialist organization KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], who recently (?declared in) a French paper that the Polish working class apparently lacks political and social culture. Jacek Kuron leads people into error: Workers realize full well what is going on. What we need now above all is normal, honest and productive work, Marek Brzozowski said.

[Words indistinct] a meeting (?is now) taking place, discussing the resolutions of the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum. The plenum has turned the attention of communists and all working people to the need for decisively rebuffing the plots of enemies of socialism in Poland.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON ELECTION

LD071511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee

Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you on being elected general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

You are known and deeply respected in the Soviet Union as the recognized leader of socialist Bulgaria, who has for more than a quarter of a century now headed the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, as a prominent figure of the international communist and workers movement. The Soviet people pay high tribute to your profound adherence to the traditional friendship of our parties and peoples, your great contribution to the development of all-round cooperation and interaction between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.

We wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, all communists and working people of the country fresh achievements in building a developed socialist society, in the successful implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

SHCHERBITSKIY AT BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD071453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS special correspondent report: "Under the Sign of Indestructible Friendship"]

[Text] Plovdiv, 3 Apr—The memory unit plant in Plovdiv is the leading enterprise in Bulgaria's electronics industry. It delivers its products to the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

Today the enterprise's collective received a CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, which is taking part in the work of the 12th BCP Congress. The guests familiarized themselves with the production of sophisticated electronic apparatus and talked with workers and engineers. A Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting was held at the plant.

The representatives of the great Lenin's party were cordially welcomed by P. Georgiev, first secretary of the city BCP committee. He stressed that communists and all the working people of socialist Bulgaria entertain feelings of sincere friendship toward the CPSU and the Soviet people and are doing everything to strengthen the two countries' unity and cohesion.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, head of the CPSU delegation, who was greeted warmly by those present. He said: The CPSU delegation taking part in the work of the 12th BCP Congress is glad of the opportunity to meet with the residents of the ancient and beautiful city of Plovdiv and to familiarize itself with your enterprises' work and its labor collective. Permit me to convey to you and to all Bulgarian working people in the city and countryside our warm fraternal greetings.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, sending our delegation on its way, noted the exceptionally sincere, comradely nature of Soviet-Bulgarian relations and their deep historical roots. Leonid Ilich spoke of the increasingly significant and complex tasks of economic and cultural building which the socialist community's peoples are resolving together and asked us to convey to our Bulgarian friends wishes for success in this crucial task and wishes for the happiness and prosperity of every Bulgarian family.

The friendship between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is developing and strengthening on unshakable foundations of mutual trust and political and ideological unity. Our friendship has been tested by the sternest judge--time, and has been tempered in the joint struggle for freedom and socialism. It is reinforced by the great principles of proletarian internationalism and the precepts of Lenin, Blagoev and Dimitrov.

It was with great interest that we made our acquaintance with the city of Plovdiv--the keeper of many of Bulgaria's historical, cultural and revolutionary traditions. We are deeply touched by our Bulgarian friends' careful attentiveness to the monument to Russian and Soviet soldiers. The monument to Alesha--to the unknown Soviet soldier--which was erected by the grateful Bulgarian people reminds us and will remind our children and granchildren of the unbreakable ties which have united us forever.

During these spring days we are especially pleased to be on Bulgarian soil. Along with you, we are aware of the dynamic rhythm of the 12th BCP Congress' work.

It was with great interest that we heard at the congress the brilliant and profound report delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, that tried and tested leader of Bulgarian communists and staunch fighter for peace.

We can see clearly from the report and from the speeches of congress delegates what remarkable successes you have achieved in all spheres of the economy and culture and what large-scale plans are being put forward for the future. Great, intensive labor lies ahead. But this is free and joyous labor, labor for the people's happiness. What could be higher than this noble goal!

Soviet people are well acquainted with Bulgaria's 13 centuries of history, which is filled with many remarkable events in the struggle for national liberation and with revolutionary battles, of which you are rightly proud. The Bulgarians' destiny has long been interwoven with that of the peoples of Russia and the Soviet Union. We were together in the past, we march together in the present, and we will be together forever--for eternity.

Of course, a particular feeling of satisfaction is aroused by what the Bulgarian people have done during the decades of socialist development. Bulgaria has been transformed from a backward, peasant country into a country with modern industry, machine-building, electronics and chemicals and productive agriculture, a country with high culture and education.

A good illustration of what has been said is your young but already honored collective, which produces modern electronic and computer hardware. We in our country are familiar with the association's output and memory units made here are operating in plants in Minsk and Brest, Severodonetsk and Vilnyus, Kishinev and Odessa. We also know that you maintain fruitful ties with scientific research institutes in Moscow and Kiev.

The sincere feelings of fraternity which have been voiced today and the profound awareness of the commonality of our interests inspire firm confidence that this cooperation and friendship will continue to strengthen and develop invariably for the sake of the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

The CPSU congress has recently ended and the BCP congress is now underway. All their multifaceted work is permeated by the idea of the friendship, cohesion and collaboration of the socialist countries. The fraternal communist parties, expressing the peoples' vital interests and will, march in the vanguard of the struggle for a better future.

The fraternal parties' congresses channel the energy of the people's masses into further strengthening the socialist community and its international positions and ensuring the increasingly efficient socialist division of labor and all-round integration. The most difficult and complex problems--and as you know, there are many of them--are resolved by us jointly, by means of pooling our labor and resources, by means of mutual assistance. And as always, the working class marches at the head of this process.

The ripe fruits of our cooperation are plain to see. There is the Kozloduy nuclear power station--the first in the Balkans; the (Kremikovskiy) metallurgical combine; the giant chemicals combine in Evin; and many dozens of other enterprises. And we are glad that Soviet workers and engineers have invested some work in the construction of leading enterprises in Bulgarian industry.

The forms of our cooperation are becoming increasingly diverse. By joint efforts, we set up the modern ferry crossing from Varna to Ilichevsk. This real friendship bridge is a good, useful project. And quite recently those courageous sons of our peoples, Cosmonauts Nikolay Rukavishnikov and Georgiy Ivanov, flew together into the boundless expanses of the universe.

Workers', labor solidarity is a great force. Thousands of Bulgarian and Soviet workers' collectives are linked by mutual pledges and regularly exchange production experience. And surely it is characteristic that many enterprises and associations in the fraternal countries launched really international socialist competition in honor of the communist parties' congresses.

The working people of Plovdiv are now organizing friendly, businesslike ties with the city of Leningrad--the Hero City, the worker, the cradle of the socialist revolution. We are confident that these truly fraternal relations will yield tangible, practical benefits and will serve our common socialist cause.

All the Soviet people are now inspired with a single desire--to fulfill more fully, to a higher standard and more efficiently the impressive tasks set by the historic 26th CPSU Congress. In the Far East and in Siberia's boundless expanses, in the Central Region of Russia and the once virgin lands of Kazakhstan, in the Ukraine and in Belorussia, in the cities and villages--everywhere in our country, intensive, creative labor seethes.

In the eighties the CPSU will consistently continue the implementation of its economic strategy. Its highest purpose is the steady development of the people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of the best conditions for the all-round development of the individual. The basis of this process is to further increase the efficiency of all social production.

All the CPSU congress' work and its inspiring decisions provided a powerful impetus for political and labor activity. This can be seen clearly from the example of the Soviet Ukraine. In the republic, as throughout the country, a spirit of high organization prevails everywhere. The vast majority of collectives successfully fulfilled their high pledges in the precongress socialist competition. Industry completed the targets for the first 3 months of the year ahead of schedule. Rural workers have begun the spring field work and are tending the sowings with enthusiasm.

Cooperation and friendship with collectives in fraternal countries will undoubtedly help us to resolve the crucial 5-year plan tasks. Close ties are constantly maintained between 11 Ukrainian oblasts and okrugs in People's Bulgaria. More than 600 labor collectives in our republic are on friendly terms with Bulgarian collectives, and cooperation is also strengthening in the sphere of science, education and culture.

The 26th CPSU Congress guides us toward further deepening collaboration in all spheres and attentively studying the fraternal countries' experience and using it more widely. We will steadily implement this course in the future, as the decisions of our party's congress demand.

Everything for the sake of man, everything for the good of man--the party says. The upsurge of science, culture and education and health care, the development of physical culture and sport, the improvement of all aspects of people's life--all these tasks are being resolved consistently and steadily.

But it is extremely clear that these tasks would remain on paper were it not for nationwide [vsenarodnyy] support, for nationwide understanding and approval. The party and people are united in their thoughts and actions. And there is no doubt that the party's decisions will be implemented.

Communists talk the language of truth to the people. We are aware that the fulfillment of great, innovative plans will be no simple or easy matter. Our people are well aware of the complexity and difficulty of the tasks ahead. We need an unremitting creative quest, the mobilization of the forces and the spiritual and material potential of each country, of the entire socialist community.

It is therefore natural for the fraternal parties' congresses to devote so much attention to questions of developing ties between our parties and countries. After all, this is the everyday reality in which we live and work together. "On all the major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "principled unity of views has become established among us. This is the result of the fraternal communist parties' constant collaboration and is our common achievement."

The socialist community consistently advocates that relations of trust and good neighborliness be established among all peoples of the world and that war be eliminated from the peoples' life and the heavy burden of the arms race, the burden of distrust and fear, be removed from them. Labor and peace--these are ideals of socialism!

You know, comrades, that the international situation has now become substantially more complex. The forces of imperialism and reaction are again trying to halt the course of world social progress. Imperialism's ideological and political arsenal has no new arguments in support of the old order. That is why aggressive circles are putting forth the threadbare myth of the "Soviet threat" and flagrant slander against socialism and are seeking to sow enmity and hatred between peoples.

The fraternal parties' congresses, including the 26th CPSU Congress and the 12th BCP Congress, give a firm and fitting response to the imperialist policy of confrontation and threats. Nobody can intimidate us with bellicose talk or deflect us from our set path. The socialist states' defense is reliably ensured. Our confidence in the just nature of the cause of socialism is strong and unswerving.

Socialism has undergone many tests of durability and has always passed them with honor and come out on top. So it has been and so it will be.

Our policy is principled and well considered. It reflects the vital interests of progress and socialism, the interests of the world's peoples. A well-thought-out and realistic program of peace and security for states and mutually useful cooperation between them--that is our party's unchanging course in world affairs.

The countries of socialism have no shortage of good will. It is well known how many important measures have been proposed by the Warsaw Pact states in order to lessen military confrontation in Europe and strengthen the achievements of detente and mutual trust.

Socialist foreign policy is the product of the collective creativity of the fraternal countries and their communist parties and governments. Reflecting common views and interests, this policy pools the contributions of every socialist state. Bulgaria's constructive efforts aimed at strengthening peace, good neighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan states are very useful. The reliable resolution of this task is fully in accordance with the interests of peace and socialism.

Operating within the common stream of the fraternal countries' policy, our 26th congress put forward a range of ideas and practical measures to improve the international climate and quell seats of military conflict. They were fully supported by the 12th BCP Congress. These proposals are permeated with confidence that the dangerous turn in world affairs must and can be stopped. Reason and commonsense can and must triumph in politics.

The CPSU delegation is filled with vivid impressions of its stay on Bulgarian soil.

We draw new knowledge and experience from the interesting, creative work of the 12th BCP Congress. We thank you cordially for the warm, friendly greeting and the kind words about our party and people.

In conclusion the head of the CPSU delegation wished the enterprise's collective and all Bulgaria's working people new successes in building a developed socialist society and fulfilling the great plans for an upsurge in the economy, culture and the people's well-being. He proposed toasts to fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, to the socialist community--the great gain of the fraternal peoples, and to peace and communism.

The head of the CPSU delegation gave the enterprise's collective a portrait of V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat, as a souvenir.

The meeting was a vivid demonstration of the eternal, indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and the unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the BCP, based on the tried and tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The CPSU delegation had a meeting with secretaries and bureau members of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP committee. During the cordial, friendly talk questions of developing mutual cooperation were discussed.

On the hill of the liberators the members of the delegation laid flowers at the monument to the Soviet serviceman, who is affectionately called "Alesha" in People's Bulgaria.

The delegation was accompanied in Plovdiv by O. Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

In the afternoon the CPSU delegation returned to Sofia.

ANNIVERSARY OF HUNGARIAN LIBERATION CELEBRATED

Brezhnev, Tikhonov Message

LD071525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Brezhnev and Tikhonov to Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar on Hungarian liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

Dear comrades,

On Hungary's national holiday--the 36th anniversary of the country's liberation from the Fascist yoke--we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the fraternal Hungarian people cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people.

The date of 4 April 1945, when the Soviet Army completed the liberation of Hungary, marked the start of the country's genuine national revival on the paths of democracy and socialism. Under the leadership of their recognized vanguard--the communists' party--the Hungarian working people have achieved historic successes in the years which have elapsed in all spheres of life, in creating modern industry and progressive agriculture, in developing science and culture and in enhancing the people's well-being. Celebrating the anniversary of Hungary's liberation, Soviet people share the Hungarian people's feeling of legitimate pride in their achievements in building a developed socialist society.

With the country's liberation a new era was opened up in relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary--an era of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation. These relations are founded on the close cohesion of the CPSU and the MSZMP and on their unity of views on all main questions of socialist and communist building and on urgent problems of the present.

True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Hungarian People's Republic is making a weighty contribution to strengthening the unity of the socialist community countries, to developing their cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA and to consolidating socialism's positions in the international arena. The consistent foreign policy and the indefatigable struggle, jointly with the other fraternal countries, to eliminate the threat of war, to strengthen peace and security and to continue detente have won the Hungarian People's Republic deserved international prestige.

The communists and all working people of the Soviet Union, guided by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, will continue to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between our countries. We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, all Hungarian communists and the people of socialist Hungary new successes in implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, and happiness and prosperity to your motherland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

Hungarian Leaders' Reply

LD071527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Reply message from Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar to Brezhnev and Tikhonov on Hungarian liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the entire Hungarian people we express cordial gratitude to you for the comradely greetings and fraternal congratulations on our national holiday--the 36th anniversary of our motherland's liberation.

Our people's great national holiday embodies the memory of that unforgettable day when the victorious Soviet Army, fulfilling its historic mission, completed the liberation of Hungary 4 April 1945 at the cost of heroic battles and tremendous sacrifices. That date marked the start of a new era in our people's history and opened up the way to a free life, to the profound transformation of our society, and to the building of socialism. Our people wanted and were able to take advantage of that opportunity. Over the past 36 years the Hungarian people have laid down and consolidated the foundations of socialism through purposeful, selfless labor and are now working to build a developed socialist society in accordance with the decisions of the 11th and 12th MSZMP Congresses.

Since liberation day unbreakable bonds of fraternal friendship and multifaceted fruitful cooperation have linked our motherland and our people with the Soviet Union--the world's first socialist state, vanguard of social progress and builder of communism.

The close ties between the MSZMP and the CPSU and between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples are characterized by common revolutionary traditions, unshakable loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and commonality of aims and ideas. We will continue to promote the strengthening of these fraternal bonds and the enhancement of the effectiveness of our cooperation in all spheres of life.

The cornerstone of Hungary's foreign policy has been and still is the strengthening of friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member states and with the socialist community countries. Our party advocates strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement. The Hungarian Government is waging the struggle for the consolidation of international security, the curbing of the arms race, the development of the results of detente and for social progress.

The Hungarian people followed attentively and with sincere interest the creative work of the 26th CPSU Congress, which noted the outstanding achievements in building communism and the great successes of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and defined new task's of communist building. The 26th CPSU Congress was an outstanding event not only for Soviet communists and the peoples of the Soviet Union but also for the fraternal socialist countries, for the international communist and workers movement and all peace-loving mankind. We are convinced that the implementation of the proposals advanced by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will contribute in large measure to curbing the arms race, easing tension and preserving peace throughout the world.

Expressing gratitude for the good wishes on our national holiday, personally and on behalf of the entire Hungarian people we wish you, and, through you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people further outstanding successes in realizing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, in building communism and in the indefatigable struggle for peace and security in the name of mankind's universal progress.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

Ustinov Greets Czinege

LD080913 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Greetings message from USSR Minister of Defense Ustinov to Hungarian Minister of Defense Czinege on Hungarian liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade L. Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense:

Esteemed comrade minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself personally I cordially congratulate you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army on your national holiday--the 36th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, are sincerely gratified by the successes in socialist building achieved by the Hungarian working people under the MSZMP's leadership and value highly the relations of true friendship and all-round cooperation which have developed between our peoples and armies.

On the occasion of the holiday we send Hungarian servicemen combat greetings and wishes for further successes in consolidating their motherland's defense capability and combat collaboration among the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member states in implementing the responsible tasks set by the 12th MSZMP Congress.

With communist greetings.

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Moscow Celebration

LD071405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal People's Festival"]

[Excerpts] The genuinely fraternal relations between the CPSU and the MSZMP, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are the vital force and lasting foundation of the indissoluble friendship between working people of the USSR and Hungary. This was stressed 2 April at a meeting of representatives of Moscow working people celebrating the 36th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

The meeting was attended by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, military commanders and also a delegation from the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Central Board member G. Ekler.

Ambassador's Reception

LD071535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "National Holiday"]

[Text] M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 3 April to mark Hungary's national holiday--the 36th anniversary of the country's liberation from the Fascist yoke.

The reception was attended by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Moscow Officials Greet Budapest

LD071321 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the national holiday--the day of Hungary's liberation from Fascism--Moscow CPSU Gorkom Secretary V.V. Grishin and Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.F. Promyslov sent Comrade Laszlo Maroti, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP city committee, and Comrade Zoltan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest City Council Executive Committee, a greetings telegram reading as follows:

The Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the Moscow Gorispolkom and Moscow working people wholeheartedly congratulate the Budapest MSZMP city committee, the city council and all the capital's working people on their national holiday--the day of Hungary's liberation from Fascism.

Celebrating this notable date with the Hungarian people, Muscovites, like all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the fact that during the years of people's power Hungary has achieved remarkable successes in the social, economic and cultural development of its country and the improvement of the people's prosperity. The Budapest communists and working people, under the leadership of the MSZMP city committee, are making a substantial contribution to the cause of socialist building.

Today the USSR and Hungary and their capitals--Moscow and Budapest--are firmly linked by relations of fraternity and all-round cooperation based on the indestructible alliance of our Marxist-Leninist parties--the CPSU and the MSZMP.

We express the firm conviction that the friendly ties between our capitals will continue to develop successfully and to strengthen for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Hungary and in the interests of peace and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the working people of Budapest further successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and in building a developed socialist society.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS MOSCOW 8 APRIL

LD080746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and foreign minister of Hungary, left Moscow for home today. He was in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

YUGOSLAV STATE-PARTY RESOLUTION ON KOSOVO REPORTED

LD081402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] has been held in Belgrade. TANJUG reports that the plenum discussed a report on the events in Kosovo Autonomous Province in Serbia, where in recent days there have been disorders and street demonstrations under Albanian nationalist slogans. Clashes took place between participants in the demonstrations and officers of the public order organizations, during which 9 demonstrators and 2 militiamen were killed, and 57 people were injured. The plenum confirmed the report and approved the measures to normalize the situation in the province, taken in accordance with the decisions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Presidium of the SFRY Presidency and the supreme state organs of Serbia and Kosovo.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Tikhonov, Kreisky Talks

LD081332 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr, TASS--Negotiations were continued here today between Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and federal Chancellor of Austria Bruno Kreisky. In the course of the exchange of views the sides examined some questions of Soviet-Austrian relations as regards their further development, as well as topical problems of the current international situation. The negotiations were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Address to Society Meeting

LD081859 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr, TASS--Today Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov met the leaders, activists and members of the Austrian-Soviet Society. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Trade, Handicrafts and Industry Joseph Staribacher, Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri, representatives of different segments of the population united in the organizations affiliated to the society, by prominent public figures, scientists and representatives of the business community. The head of the Soviet Government was greeted by vice president of the society, Fritz Trenkler.

The society's General Secretary Margarete Klug-Staeger spoke about the multi-faceted activities of the society in consolidating the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of Austria and the USSR.

Nikolay Tikhonov, speaking at the meeting, spoke highly about the work of the society. The head of the Soviet Government stressed that the relations between the Soviet Union and Austria show how fruitful can be the cooperation between states with different social systems.

The good prospects for a further development of the fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria are also confirmed by those comprehensive and useful discussions held by us in these days with the federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

I think that all this will impart a new impetus to our relations and give them a new, broader dimension. The Soviet side will do everything necessary to achieve this.

Peace and creative work are two notions which are the dearest and the closest to every Soviet man; these notions constitute the essence of the home and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The new peace foreign-policy initiatives which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his report to the 26th CPSU Congress provide the answer to the most topical problems of international relations. They represent a consistent follow-up and development of the programme of peace worked out by the CPSU.

You, doubtless, know about these proposals. I only wish to stress that they are united by a single objective, one common desire--to do everything possible to preserve peace on our planet.

The foreign-policy activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are in an organic unity with our main objective in the field of home policy--the tireless concern for the good of the people.

In the new five-year period we chart major tasks in assuring a stable and progressive development of Soviet economy, in further raising the living standards of the Soviet people.

Meets CP Leaders

LD082032 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, now on an official visit in Austria, today met with leaders of the Communist Party of Austria--Chairman Franz Muhri, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria Ervin Scharff, Hans Kalt, head of the International Department of the party's Central Committee Johan Stainer.

Nikolay Tikhonov warmly and cordially greeted Franz Muhri and other representatives of the Communist Party of Austria and conveyed them fraternal greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and all the Soviet communists.

Franz Muhri expressed confidence that Nikolay Tikhonov's visit to Austria would give a fresh impetus to consolidation of detente in Europe and would be another step in constructive Soviet-Austrian cooperation.

An exchange of information on activities of both parties in the development of friendly relations between the USSR and Austria, consolidation of peace and security in Europe and the whole world was held in the course of the meeting.

Reception Honoring Kreisky

LD082034 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr, TASS--Tonight Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov gave a reception in the Soviet Embassy in honour of Bruno Kreisky.

Together with the federal Chancellor, the reception was attended by First Chairman of the National Council Anton Benya, Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr, Defence Minister Otto Rosch, Minister of the Interior Erwin Lanc, Minister of Trade, Handicrafts and Industry Josef Staribacher, Minister of Health and Environmental Protection Kurt Steirer, Minister of Social Security Alfred Dallinger, other members of the Austrian Government, Chairman of the Communist Party of Austria Franz Muhri, leaders of other political parties, representatives of the business community, prominent public figures. Also present were officials accompanying Nikolay Tikhonov in the visit, embassy officials and those of other Soviet offices in Austria. The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying

LD091036 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Mauthausen, 9 Apr, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the members of his party today called at the Mauthausen Memorial Complex, at the site of a former Nazi concentration camp. In this "death factory", the Nazi butchers tormented, shot and hanged over 122,000 prisoners, including 32,000 Soviet citizens. Hero of the Soviet Union Gen D.M. Karbyshev was savagely done to death in Mauthausen by the Nazis.

The head of the Soviet Government laid wreaths to the Common Monument in the Appelplatz, the Soviet Memorial and the Karbyshev Monument.

A guard of honor was drawn up and the national anthems of the Austrian Republic and the Soviet Union were played at the wreath-laying ceremony.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-FINNISH TREATY MARKED

Brezhnev Greetings

LD081415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 81 p 1

[Greetings message from Brezhnev to Finnish President Kekkonen on anniversary of Soviet-Finnish friendship treaty]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland.

On behalf of the Soviet people and the USSR Supreme Soviet and on my own account I send you, esteemed Mr President, and the people of friendly Finland sincere congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which is the firm basis of relations between the USSR and Finland.

People in the Soviet Union attach great significance to further deepening friendship and trust between our countries and value highly the contribution which Finland and you personally, Mr President, make to the cause of strengthening European security and implementing the Helsinki Final Act.

As indicated by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet state's main foreign policy task has been and remains the preservation of peace, the continuation and deepening of detente, the struggle to end the arms race and the elimination of the threat of war. To achieve these ends the USSR is, as before, prepared to cooperate with our good neighbor Finland.

I express firm confidence that Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to develop along an ascending line for the sake of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland and of peace and international detente.

Please accept, esteemed Mr President, best wishes for successes and prosperity for you and the people of Finland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Ambassador's Reception

LD070150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Jaakko Hallama, ambassador of the Finnish Republic to the USSR, gave a reception today on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, mutual assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union. At the reception were Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; heads of a number of ministries and departments, and other officials.

Finnish President's Interview

LD080851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "The Chief Aim Is Peace; Interview With Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen"]

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Apr--In an interview for the Finnish News Agency, Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen stressed that the peace proposals made at the 26th CPSU Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, are aimed at achieving changes for the better in the current complex international situation by widening confidence and mutual understanding between the great powers and between East and West.

We in Finland, U.K. Kekkonen said, note, naturally with a sense of great satisfaction, the exceptionally positive assessment made at the 26th CPSU Congress of the state of Soviet-Finnish relations.

This is yet another indication that it has been possible to maintain relations between Finland and the Soviet Union in the conditions of the current exacerbation of the international situation irrespective of short-term fluctuations and thus to guarantee the stable and positive development of these relations.

I see L.I. Brezhnev's high rating of Finland's contribution to the strengthening of European security, the Finnish president continued, as a recognition of Finland's strengthened foreign policy line, Finland having tried always to further the development of detente and peaceful cooperation on a realistic basis within the bounds of existing possibilities.

U.K. Kekkonen noted the great importance of the Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance concluded in 1948. The Finnish president described the treaty as an "integral element in the all-European system of equilibrium and security both in the detente period and in the period when cooler winds blow."

The 1948 treaty led, he said, to the strengthening of Finland's positions and thus contributed to the broad development of its international relations. Its influence was also reflected outside the country, helping to strengthen peace and develop peaceful cooperation. And the treaty will continue to play a central role in strengthening security in northern Europe.

The ultimate aim of the treaty, the president continued, is to preserve peace. It follows from this, in particular, that Finnish and Soviet interests in the creation of a peace-safeguarding system of security and cooperation in Europe coincide. While preserving peace, the treaty enables Finland and the countries around it to keep out of international conflicts. Obviously all this is in the interests of the security of the sides that signed the treaty, of both Finland and the Soviet Union.

Answering a question on the course of the Madrid meeting of states that participated in the all-European conference, the Finnish president said: I am following reports from Madrid with ever-growing concern. They must immediately gather their thoughts and ask the question: Has everything possible been done, in fact, to achieve a compromise solution? Now, more than ever before, the states participating in the Madrid meeting are expected to make every effort to achieve favorable results and ensure the continuation of the process initiated by the Helsinki conference.

Further on Interview

LD060530 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Apr, TASS--The 33rd anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Finnish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance will be observed on April 6. Political and economic relations between the two neighboring countries have been successfully developing on the basis of this treaty.

The 1948 treaty resulted in the consolidation of Finland's positions and thus facilitated the large-scale development of its international relations, President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland has stated in an interview with the Finnish Telegraph Bureau. Characterising the treaty between the Soviet Union and Finland, he pointed out that its influence found reflection also beyond the country's bounds, promoting peace and peaceful cooperation.

The 26th CPSU Congress highly appraised Soviet-Finnish relations. "This is another evidence of the fact that in the conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation it became possible to maintain relations between Finland and the Soviet Union irrespective of conjuncture changes, and thus guarantee a stable and positive development of these relations," President Kekkonen said.

The forum of Soviet communists points out that economic ties between the Soviet Union and Finland are developing well. Successful is joint construction of large industrial projects.

It is necssary to mention two atomic power plants, built in Finland by Soviet organizations and the modernization of the iron and steel works Rautaruukki in the city of Raahe. In their turn, Finnish firms take part in the construction of a number of enterprises in the Soviet Union.

The Finnish press and public note on these days that Finland placed second by the volume of trade with the Soviet Union--the major trade partner of the country--among industrialized Western states. It must be mentioned that it is thanks to stable trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union that the industrial production growth rates in Finland in 1980 were higher than in other countries of capitalist Europe despite the economic recession in the West.

According to Finnish specialists, the importance of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland lies in the fact that Soviet orders provide jobs for about 150,000 Finns engaged in such leading industries as ship-building, timber processing and pulp-and-paper industry. The versatile nature of business ties is characterised by growing industrial cooperation between Soviet enterprises and Finnish firms and transition to industrial and scientific and technical cooperation.

FINNISH COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

GF081505 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Text] The fifth session of the working group of the Soviet-Finnish Permanent Committee for Cooperation has ended in Tashkent. The working group dealt with matters related to the generation of electricity. The Finnish delegation was headed by an official of Finland's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, (Vaar Yirki). The Soviet delegation was headed by Nikolay Lopatin from the Ministry of Power and Electrification. The fifth session of the group discussed future Soviet-Finnish cooperation in the field of power generation. A number of agreements were also signed. Members of the two delegations toured various sites of interest in Tashkent and Samarkand, including the [word indistinct] powerplant and the [word indistinct] powerplant in Tashkent. They were also received by Uzbekistan's minister of power and electrification, Khamidov.

SPANISH PARTIES MEET, ASSESS POLITICAL SITUATION

LD071559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev dispatch: "Important Questions Discussed"]

[Text] Madrid, 1 Apr--The necessity of forming a government with a wide parliamentary majority which would rely on the firm support of the people was urged by delegations of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] led respectively by S. Carrillo, secretary general of the PCE, and F. Gonzalez, secretary general of the PSOE, at a meeting here.

The representatives of both parties exchanged opinions on the sociopolitical situation in the country following the attempted coup d'etat 23 February this year. It was noted that the situation in Spain remains complex and that it is impossible to rule out completely another attempt at a military putsch. In a joint communique both parties note the coincidence of their viewpoints in assessing the political situation in the country and urge resolute counteraction against any steps which in one way or another lead to authoritarian forms of power. They noted the necessity of increasing the struggle against terrorism within the strict framework of the Constitution.

TURKISH MINISTER 'PRESSURED' DURING U.S. VISIT

TA070809 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 7 Apr 81

[Station commentary "On Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen's Visit to the United States"]

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has concluded his official visit to the United States. The minister held official talks with U.S. officials on various issues regarding bilateral relations and the international situation.

What did the new U.S. administration emphasize above all in its relations with Turkey? According to foreign observers, military issues constituted the main subject during the Washington talks. During the talks, the United States especially exerted efforts to increase Turkey's military role within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance. Most of the hidden points in this formula are not known to the world or the Turkish public. The Pentagon has recently taken concrete steps along this line: Following the lifting of the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey, the Pentagon was able to extract from the Turkish Government the decision to resume the activities of the U.S. military bases in Turkey. Over 30 such nests of aggression are currently engaged in provocative activities against Turkey's neighboring countries and especially against the Soviet Union.

However, U.S. militarists view this as insufficient. According to Western newspapers, they are modernizing their bases in Turkey. The Incirlik Airbase, which is the biggest U.S. airbase in the Near and Middle East, is an example of this. The Incirlik Airbase poses a threat not only to the security of Turkey's neighboring countries, but also to the Turkish people themselves. This is because, apart from modern planes, the airbase also accommodates U.S. nuclear arms, which are controlled by the United States only, and which are meant to be used especially in the Near East. This is creating serious concern among the Turkish public, the Arab countries and other eastern Mediterranean countries.

A question recently asked by the greek daily TA NEA to L. I. Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee secretary general and Supreme Soviet president, demonstrates this concern. In his reply, Brezhnev pointed out once again that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against countries which renounce producing or acquiring nuclear weapons and which do not have such weapons on their soil. Furthermore, if any one of those countries, which do not have nuclear weapons, undertake never to have such weapons on their soil, then the Soviet Union will always be ready to sign an agreement with them on this issue.

Meanwhile, reports from Washington on Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen's current visit there point out that there are disagreements between the two sides on the situation in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean region. The United States and certain NATO countries sent there a large number of ships, aircraft and various weapons, thus endangering peace and the security of the peoples. They would have liked to drag Turkey to their adventures as well. Even before Ilter Turkmen's visit to the United States, the Turkish newspapers wrote that the United States was pressuring Turkey, a NATO country, in order to make it play an important role in the Persian Gulf region. These newspapers also wrote that with Turkey's help, the Pentagon wanted to include the Persian Gulf region in NATO's area of influence. Before (?all else), pressure was exerted on Turkey regarding this issue during the Washington talks.

As for Turkey, its view on the matter is different. That is why during his speech at the National Press Club in Washington Turkmen stressed that Turkey did not want to assume any responsibility outside its undertakings with the frameowrk of NATO. He pointed out that political methods could also be used in this issue [as received]. This attitude is being received with understanding by the Turkish people, the Arabs and the other people who want peace and stability to be protected in the region. The danger to peace in the area must be lifted. As pointed out in the new Soviet peace proposals, an atmosphere of peace and stability can be established in the region through joint effort and by considering the legal interests of the concerned sides. Also, the sovereign rights of the different countries and the entire region, as well as the security of the maritime paths which connect the region to the world and all the other communication paths can be guaranteed.

All the peoples who live in the region and the Turkish people want this. The Washington talks showed that the new administration in Washington resorted to methods of pressure in order to achieve its aggressive aims that run counter to the vital interests of the people.

HAIG SUGGESTS POLICY OF FURTHER TENSION IN MIDEAST

LD090758 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] State Secretary Alexander Haig toured four Middle East countries, Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. He held talks in Cairo, Jerusalem and Amman. Sergey Losev has this comment:

Significantly, during his talks with President as-Sadat in Egypt and with the Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the American state secretary ignored completely the Palestinian question, the continuing occupation by Israel of the indigenous Arab territories and the building of more militarized Israeli settlements on the occupied Arab territories. The fact that these issues, crucial for the solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, have been ignored only goes to show that the present American administration is not inclined to seek a just and stable peace settlement in the Middle East.

What were the issues in this case that occupied the state secretary's mind. In Cairo it was the setting up of a so-called multinational force to maintain peace on the Sinai Peninsula. Earlier it had been planned to include Canadian, Australian and New Zealand contingents in that force. During the current talks the emphasis was laid on the direct participation of American units. As the New York TIMES reports, in Cairo the remaining obstacles were removed in the way of American military presence in the region. In short, Washington is getting prepared for playing the part of an occupying force on the Sinai Peninsula. That is, to become Israel's successor in that role. But the Arabs will treat the occupying force accordingly. The Egyptians fought the British occupiers for scores of years, not to have the British occupation replaced by the American.

During the Cairo talks the question was also discussed about the use by the United States of the Ras Banas military base on the Red Sea shore. That means that with the increase in the American military presence in the region there will be a growing threat of the United States' direct involvement in any further conflicts in the region, with all the grave consequences that may follow.

The talks with the Begin government in Israel focused on the need to expand the deliveries of offensive weapons to Israel, including F-15 fighter-bombers.

According to the newspaper Washington STAR, the Reagan administration has already agreed to give Israel additional free military aid worth $600 million. The state secretary was also probing for an opportunity to establish a new military grouping in the Middle East. With that purpose in mind, he spoke on the subject of the Soviet Union's expansion in the region in the hope that the countries of the region would be intimidated by the nonexistent Soviet military threat.

The West European press points out in this connection that even members of the European Economic Community are not inclined to share Haig's claim that peace in the Middle East is being threatened by a certain mythical threat coming from the outside. In the opinion of a French newspaper, LE MATIN, ECC member countries link peace in that part of the world with the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict first and foremost. There has been a cool reaction to Washington's plan to spread NATO's spheres of activity into the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. The Turkish foreign minister, Turkmen, declared after talks in Washington that his country had no desire to take any commitment upon itself that would go beyond the commitments taken by Turkey within NATO's framework.

In reference to the American plan to build up a so-called Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister, Al-Faysal, declared in an interview for the AL-MAJALLAH magazine that the interest and the security of the Gulf can be safeguarded only by the regional countries themselves.

King Husayn of Jordan told the American state secretary on 6 April that the Camp David accords have failed to lead to an all-embracing settlement in the Middle East, since they ignored the crucial issue of that settlement, the Palestinian problem. If peace is to be achieved in the region, King Husayn said, the occupied Arab lands should be returned to their genuine owners and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people should be restored in their home country.

During his talks with Alexander Haig, King Husayn (?pressed) for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. Washington, however, tries to ignore these demands of the Arabs. The policy that Alexander Haig suggests to follow is a policy aimed at stepping up further tension in the Middle East, rather than easing it. It is not accidental that Haig's visit coincided with a fresh flareup of (?hostilities) in Lebanon that are being accompanied by threats to carry out a direct Israeli intervention. It would be absurd, however, to think that Western oil interests can be protected through turning the region into a powder keg.

No Political Problem Solved

LD081846 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Leonid Rassadin commentary]

[Text] American Secretary of State Alexander Haig is completing his tour of the Middle East. He has visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Leonid Rassadin makes these comments:

The visit of the head of the American foreign policy department took place at a time when the situation in Lebanon again grew very serious. It would seem that in such an explosive situation in the region as a whole, he should make some concerete proposals to reach a comprehensive settlement of the crisis in the Middle East. However, the soldier-diplomat, as the American press calls him, did not solve any political problems in the course of his tour. Alexander Haig was mostly interested in further increasing American military presence in the region. Both in Cairo and in Tel Aviv he focused on issues pertaining to the deployment of the American armed force in the Sinai. Under the separate Camp David Accords, Israel is supposed to withdraw from there next year. The parties to the deal welcome the American proposal to fill in the blank space with its troops. And the Pentagon will be able to keep its military contingents in the Middle East on a permanent basis.

The region is in the immediate proximity to the oil-rich Persian Gulf. If you add the active training of the 200,000-men strong American Rapid Deployment Force to the interventionist operations in the region, you will see that the threat to the sovereignty of many independent states will increase sharply. Simultaneously, Washington is expanding its military cooperation with Israel. The newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Tel Aviv has published a secret memorandum of the American State Department. The document shows that the United States intends to supply Israel with additional modern arms while telling the world about unprecedented efforts to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon. Growing arms sales to the Israeli aggressors run counter to these statements. The arms carrying the stamp "Made in the USA" are used to sow death and destruction in southern Lebanon.

And one more thing. The United States has again failed to break the stalemate of the Camp David deal by involving new participants in the talks. Jordan, for example, spoke for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including eastern Jerusalem, for the restoration of the legitimate rights of Palestinians and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of Palestinians.

The Mideast tour of the American secretary of state has shown that Washington intends to continue its policy of fanning tension in the region. That policy has nothing in common with efforts to restore calm in the Middle East. This policy is fraught with dangerous consequences for general peace.

'PHALANGIST PROVOKED' CLASHES REPORTED IN LEBANON

LD081628 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 6 Apr, TASS--Fierce clashes, provoked by the Falangists, continue between the armed formations of the right-wing Christian "Lebanese front: and the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in the Lebanese capital and in the town of Zahlah. During the past twenty-four hours the Falangists spread their attacks to districts lying in the depth of Beirut and its suburbs of Ash-Shiyah, Haddas, Shatila, and others. Fighting is also going on in Zahlah where units of the "Lebanese front" are trying to press back the inter-Arab forces in order to establish control over a highway linking Beirut with Damascus. According to preliminary official figures, casualties in Beirut and Zahlah are put at 150 killed and over 500 wounded. Institutions, schools, factories and shops are closed in both cities and fuel supply has been erratic.

The central Lebanese authorities are making efforts to stop the bloodshed and to stabilise the situation in the country. But these efforts have failed so far because of the obstructionist stand adopted by the leadership of the right-wing Christian forces which seek to enlarge the zone under their control.

Tension in Lebanon is also aggravated by the provocative actions of the Israeli military and the south Lebanese separatists who have made new barbarous attacks on the cities of Tyre, An-Nabatiyah, Mazra'at Al-'Urqub, Hasbayya, and the Palestinian refugee camps at Ar-Rashidiyah, Burj Ash-Shimali, Al-Bas and a number of populated localities in the western part of the Al-Biqa' Valley. Civilian casualties are reported. About 50 houses, two schools, and medical institutions were destroyed. Great damage was caused to the local peasants, whose crops, orchards and vineyards came under artillery and mortar fire.

At the same time Israeli aircraft made over-flights of the Lebanese capital.

Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Central Political Council of the National Patriotic Forces of Lebanon, has today called for a general mobilization of all the progressive forces of the country.

Rome, 6 Apr--It is reported here that M. Vilner, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, speaking in Tel Aviv, blamed the present worsening of the situation in Lebanon on the leaders of the Lebanese right-wing Christian forces which are directly interacting with the ruling circles of Israel and the USA. Their aim, he said, is to provide an excuse for a full-scale invasion of Lebanon.

The Communist Party of Israel, M. Vilner said, demands an end to any interference in Lebanese affairs because interference only aggravates the situation in the region.

PLO WASHINGTON MISSION'S STATEMENT CITED

LD090910 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 9 Apr, TASS--The mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization here sharply protested against the systematic aggressive terroristic actions of the Israeli military against civilians in southern Lebanon with tacit United States support. Since the unleashing of battles in southern Lebanon by the Falangists, Israel has been almost ceaselessly bombing the principal civilian centres of that part of Lebanese territory. As a result 23 civilians were killed and 75 wounded and hundreds of homes were demolished, the statement says.

The aggression in southern Lebanon by Israel, which is supported by the Reagan administration, is another obstacle to the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty throughout the entire territory of the country and constitutes a direct threat to the lives of United Nations representatives in southern Lebanon, the document emphasizes. Nevertheless, the statement continues, pronouncements by Secretary of State Haig concerning developments in Lebanon ignore the continuing Israeli bombardments of Lebanese civilian centres, leading to the loss of life of absolutely innocent civilians of Lebanon and of Palestinians living on its territory.

PALESTINIAN GROUP HITS U.S. STANCE ON LEBANON

LD090406 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Apr, TASS--The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has strongly criticised the U.S. stand on the Lebanese developments. The front's document, distributed here, points out that the Middle East tour of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, his statements of support to Israel expressed during the visit and threats against the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, the national patriotic forces in the country and the Palestinian revolution are fresh evidence of Washington's aggressive course in the region.

The document stresses that the actions by the United States which is stepping up its subversive activities in that part of the globe pose a real threat to universal peace.

The statement points out that instead of condemning Israel's aggression in the south of Lebanon and the provocative sorties inside the country by the Kataeb Falangists, the United States is trying to justify them and even present them as 'legitimate' before the world community.

The leadership of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine urged to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Lebanese national patriotic forces, the Palestinian resistance movement and the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon. The document stresses the need for the earliest convocation of a conference of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to work out political, diplomatic and military measures in order to thwart the conspiracy of the United States, Israel and the 'Lebanese front' against the left wing forces in the country and the region in general.

BIRYUKOV SEES 'VERY TENSE' SITUATION IN LEBANON

LD090814 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Vladimir Biryukov report from Beirut]

[Text] The situation in Lebanon is very tense and has been discussed at a meeting of the national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement. A statement published after the meeting points out that the entire responsibility for the present events lies with the rightwing forces, which are being encouraged by Israel, with the blessing of the United States. According to the Lebanese press, threats against Syria, whose forces form the basis of the inter-Arab security forces, are coming from Tel Avivi.

An exceptionally dangerous situation has also arisen in south Lebanon. Israeli forces and rightwingers are systematically shelling Sidon, Nabatiyah, Tyre and Palestinian refugee camps nearby. The Palestinian news agency WAFA reports that 23 persons have been killed and about 80 injured as a result of this shelling. More than 100 homes have been destroyed.

The statement made by Haig on Sunday in Israel is the key to an understanding of the reasons for the present events in Lebanon. He tried to shift the blame for these events onto the Soviet Union. Haig's main task during his present trip around the Near East is, as we know, to try to convince the Arabs that the principal danger for them stems, allegedly, not from Israel but from the Soviet Union. Since there is no evidence to prove this thesis, Washington provoked the conflict with assistance from Tel Aviv and its agents in southern Lebanon. It is now trying to depict this conflict as the result of Moscow's intrigues.

However, such attempts do not meet with understanding in the Arab world. As Haig declared in Amman prior to his departure for Saudi Arabia, his meeting with King Husayn of Jordan revealed differences in their assessments of the reasons for tension in the Near East.

EFFORTS TO NORMALIZE LEBANON SITUATION REPORTED

LD082354 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Apr, TASS--A tense situation persists in Lebanon. Actions of right-wing Christian armed formations have inflicted a considerable damage upon dwelling quarters in Beirut and its suburbs. Clashes between armed units of the conservatives and the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon are under way in the Al-Biqa' Valley and its centre, the town of Zahlah.

In the south of the country, Haddad's separatist formations bombarded the western part of the Al-Biqa' Valley, and the frontier areas of the country.

The Lebanese town of Shtawrah was heavily bombarded. Considerable destructions and casualties among the civilians were caused. Yesterday Israeli aviation made reconnaissance flights over the towns of Tyre, Sidon and An-Nabatiyah. According to reports, that have reached here, Haddad's south Lebanese separatists are conducting in the areas they control forcible mobilization of young men, who are sent to Israel for training.

The Lebanese authorities are taking urgent steps to normalize the situation in the country. For the purpose, Lebanese leaders held a number of meetings with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, now on a brief visit here. Concrete measures to have a ceasefire in Lebanon were discussed in the course of the negotiations. The Syrian foreign minister said that his country was striving to ensure security and stability on the whole of the Lebanese territory.

In connection with the aggravated situation in the country, the Central Political Council of the National-Patriotic Forces of Lebanon has sent a message to the leaders of the Arab states in which it is noted that Israel and the leadership of the (Qutayb) Party are responsible for the latest aggravation of the situation. They seek not only to establish their control over Zahlah but also to spread their rule onto the whole of the Al-Biqa' Valley, which links the Lebanese and Syrian capitals, so that to partition Lebanon and to form a separate state in the south of Lebanon. [as received]

Brian Urquhart, a special envoy of the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, came to Beirut in connection with the latest aggravation of the situation in Lebanon. He will meet Lebanese officials to discuss the situation in the country, to hold negotiations with the command of the U.N. interim peace force on the question of Israel's aggressive actions in the south of the country.

President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis has ordered all warring parties in Beirut and Zahlah to stop fire. Artillery fire that began at about noon today then largely quieted down. A communique of the Defence Ministry of Lebanon notes that 13 servicemen of the regular Lebanese Army were wounded in exchanges of fire. The Beirut International Airport reopened after a closure caused by artillery firing engagement.

LEBANESE CP ISSUES STATEMENT ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD090000 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 Apr, TASS--The current developments in Lebanon have been provoked by U.S. imperialists, Israel and their agents inside Lebanon, who are bent on turning the country into a hotbed of tensions, weakening Syria and the Palestinian revolution and justifying the imperialist military intervention in the area of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

This is said in a statement of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, read today at a meeting of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party George Hawi with correspondents of the socialist countries accredited in Lebanon.

The escalation in the aggressive attacks by Tel Aviv on the south of Lebanon, exacerbation of tensions in other areas of the country and the attempts to undermine the sovereignty of the lawful Lebanese authorities, the statement says, are in line with the course of the new U.S. administration bent on imposing on the Arab states new military blocs, dealing a blow to the struggle of the Palestinian people and leading the Camp David collusion out of its deadlock.

The document points out that the Lebanese fascist forces with the support of Israel have long been readying themselves to unleash the so-called battle "for the liberation of Lebanon" from the national-patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement. They set up military training camps in the areas they control, operating under the guidance of Israeli instructors, and have imposed a forced general draft system which extends even to schoolchildren.

By their actions in the town of Zahlah, the Phalangists have created a direct threat to the security of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon and of the Lebanese inhabitants in the valley of Al-Biqa'. Despite the attempts to reach a political agreement to normalize the situation in the area, the right-wing Christian forces embarked on intensifying provocations against the inter-Arab force and tried to transform Zahlah into a base for expanding their domination over Al-Biqa' so as to be able to merge the areas they have captured with S. Haddad's puppet state in the zone bordering on Israel.

In this way, the statement says, the right-wing forces linked with Tel Aviv and enjoying the patronage of the United States bear the totality of responsibility for the events now under way in Zahlah and the ordeals of its people. The statement stresses that the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon is discharging a mission which enjoys the support of the broadest segments of the Lebanese public, a mission approved by the League of Arab Nations and carried out on the request of official Lebanese authorities.

The Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party calls on all the peace forces led by the USSR and other socialist states to demonstrate solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese people under the leadership of the national patriotic forces to defend the independence of Lebanon and the national sovereignty as well as to defend the Palestinian revolution.

BRUTENTS HEADS CPSU DELEGATION VISITING PDRY

LD071459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "At the Yemen Socialist Party's Invitation"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Yemen Socialist Party leadership a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department flew from Moscow to Aden on 4 April.

MASSACRES IN EL SALVADOR, FLN-RDF DOCUMENT REPORTED

LD081108 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] San Jose, 8 Apr, TASS--The U.S.-supported Salvadoran military have staged another monstrous crime. The junta's soldiers surrounded more than 1,500 peasants who tried to flee from the punitive troops, and drove them into a cave near the inhabited localities of Varutela and Santa Helena on the border with Honduras. Then aircraft dropped U.S. bombs on the cave. No one escaped. According to local residents who witnessed that horrible crime, there were many women and children among those buried alive.

As Reynaldo Eraso, general secretary of the Honduran coordination committee for solidarity with the people of El Salvador, said in Tegucigalpa, servicemen of Honduras participated in that massacre.

According to a spokesman of the command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FLN), Victor Guerrero, U.S. Green Berets are exercising practically full control over the entire army of the junta. U.S. military 'advisers' are forming special detachments to fight the patriotic forces. Those units, he emphasized, are being created after the pattern of U.S. punitive detachments which operated in Vietnam.

New York, 8 Apr TASS--The U.S. NBC TV company reported another massacre of a large group of civilians who were shot dead on the outskirts of San Salvador. The NBC points out that, judging by everything, that it was a deliberate execution staged by the junta's troops. National guardsmen, led by an informant whose face was hooded, led the frightened people out into the street and shot them. Among those killed were women and teenagers many of whom were shot point-blank. An NBC correspondent emphasized in this connection that the American administration, despite the terror practised by the Salvadoran junta, continues to give all-round support to it.

About a thousand civilians become victims of the junta every month throughout the junta's stay in power. This is pointed out in a bulletin issued by the Washington Peace Centre, a mass public organisation. The document points out that the junta practises the sanguinary terror in cooperation with paramilitary fascist groupings which operate with the knowledge and consent of the Salvadoran authorities.

By their monstrosity the crimes of the Salvadoran military resemble the atrocious massacre of the residents of the small Vietnamese hamlet of Song My where U.S. punitive troops destroyed more than 500 old men, women and children.

Managua, 8 Apr, TASS--The patriots of El Salvador see their main task in overthrowing the criminal dictatorship which has been established and is being supported by U.S. imperialism contrary to the Salvadoran people's will, and in creating a revolutionary democratic government on the basis of unification of all progressive forces of the country. This is said in a "Programme Platform of a Revolutionary Democratic Government," a joint document circulated here by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (RDF).

The FLN-RDF document emphasizes an urgent necessity to do away with the country's military-political and economic dependence on U.S. imperialism, to ensure democratic rights and freedoms for the whole of the people and first of all for masses of working people, and to ensure peace, freedom, well-being and social progress for the country.

Among major political tasks the FLN-RDF mention an immediate end to the repressions, the release of political prisoners, the disbandment of all paramilitary terrorist groupings. The document also speaks of the necessity to dissolve the bodies of legislative, executive and judicial authorities and to abrogate the country's present 'Constitution.'

The programme platform also points out the necessity of creating and strengthening a people's army on the basis of the present guerrilla units as well as those soldiers and officers from among government troops who did not cast a stain upon themselves by crimes against the people.

The Revolutionary Democratic Government intends to establish and maintain diplomatic and trade relations with all countries irrespective of their socio-political systems, on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual understanding and mutual respect for one another's rights to self-determination. El Salvador should become a full and equal member of the Non-Aligned Movement and pursue a policy aimed at strengthening peace and developing the process of international detente.

CPSU BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO COLOMBIAN CP LEADER

LD080857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party Central Committee

Dear Comrade Gilberto Vieira:

The CPSU Central Committee sends you warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

All your many years of sociopolitical activity have been indissolubly linked with the workers movement and the Colombian Communist Party's struggle for the vital interests of Colombia's working class and laboring peasantry, against imperialism and for peace and social progress and friendship between our parties and peoples. The Soviet people know you well as a prominent figure in the international communist movement who actively defends its cohesion on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, Dear Comrade Gilberto Vieira, good health and further successes in the struggle for a bright future for Colombia's working people and for the triumph of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED IN MOSCOW

Ld071543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Protocol signed"]

[Text] A protocol on trade turnover and payments between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba for 1981 and other agreements on economic cooperation were signed in Moscow 3 April. The volume of trade turnover will exceed the 1980 level and will total about R4.5 billion.

This year the USSR will continue to deliver to Cuba metal-cutting machine tools, power industry equipment, hoisting and transport equipment, trucks, passenger cars and roadbuilding machines, aviation hardware, ships and ships' equipment, oil and petroleum products, pig iron, ferroalloys, rolled ferrous metals, chemical products and other goods.

Cuba will supply the USSR with raw sugar, nickel-bearing ore, citrus fruits, tobacco products and other traditional exports.

The protocol was signed by N.S. Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and R. Cabrizas Ruiz, Cuban foreign trade minister.

DISCUSSIONS AT SUPREME COURT PLENUM REQUIRED

LD091043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine USSR Supreme Court plenum has been held. Following a report by L.N. Smirnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the plenum considered the question of courts' tasks in light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. The resolution adopted noted that, in accordance with the provisions contained in the report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the 26th party congress, the work of the courts must accord to the highest possible extent with the tasks of strengthening socialist legality and law and order. Drawing the attention of the courts to the necessity of increasing their responsibility for the correct application of laws in deciding cases and guaranteeing the maximum preventive and educative effect of trials, the plenum pointed up their obligation to take additional measures in the struggle against crime and other infringements of the law. It was proposed that the courts should punctiliously and unswervingly apply laws aimed at protecting socialist property and eradicating mismanagement, wastefulness, bribery, speculation and various abuses in the sphere of trade and services for the population. The necessity for a resolute struggle against drunkenness, parasitism, acquisitiveness and other ugly phenomena which do harm to society and citizens was emphasized. Attention was drawn to the great importance of correctly resolving civil law disputes so that this work of the courts contributes in every way possible to the fullest implementation and defense of citizens' political, labor and housing rights and other personal and property rights.

The plenum pointed out to the courts that in implementing justice strictly according to the law they not only ensure reliable legal defense of the interests of the state and its citizens but also demonstrate actively the genuine democratism of Soviet society and the equality of all before the law and the courts. The resolution emphasized the fulfillment of the tasks facing the courts must be based on in-depth study of the situation in close conjunction with other law-enforcement organs and social organizations and on ensuring effective monitoring of the fulfillment of laws and the explanatory guidelines of the USSR Supreme Court plenum.

In connection with the amendments and additions to the model kolkhoz statute, the USSR Supreme Court plenum, following a report by A.P. Belov, member of the USSR Supreme Court, discusses the practice of courts' application of legislation on the resolution of disputes to which a kolkhoz or interkolkhoz organization is one of the parties and gave the courts the corresponding explanatory guidelines.

The plenum also discussed objections by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR procurator general to court decisions in civil and criminal cases.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general procurator, took part in the work of the plenum.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF RAYON OFFICIALS

LD071349 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow Gorkom.

Taking part in the work of the conference were members and candidate members of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, gorkom department chiefs, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of main administrations, a number of Moscow Gorispolkom administrations and city organizations.

They examined a report from Moscow Gorkom Secretary R.F. Dementyeva on the progress of preparations for holding the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, the Moscow city and rayon soviets of people's deputies and the People's Court judges for Moscow on 12 April 1981.

I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and S.M. Kolomin, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered reports on the progress of preparations for the communist subbotnik devoted to the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed the conference.

CHECHENO-INGUSHSKAYA ASSR EX-MINISTER IMPRISONED

LD070801 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Mar 81 p 2

[G. Orlovskiy report: "Bribetakers Punished"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Court Penal Division comprising Chairman A.M. Brizitskiy and People's Assessors A.M. Kashirtsev, a worker at the Dinamo plant, and A.I. Kozhukhov, a technological engineer at Moscow's Manometr Production Association, has concluded its examination of the criminal case of nine exposed bribetakers and bribegivers.

In the dock were B. Buzurtanov, former Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR minister of local industry; his deputies D. Arsenyuk and V. Asuyev; A. Makarov, former RSFSR deputy minister of local industry; S. Ibriyev, former chief of the Prices Department of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, and others.

It was established during the court trial that the said criminals, who held responsible official positions, repeatedly took bribes from an organized group of "dealers" who produced unrecorded output and embezzled state resources at the Nazranovskiy and Achkhoy-Martanovskiy Rayon industrial combines in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, and against whom criminal proceedings have now been instituted. Bribes were given for mercenary connivance, for a privileged supply of raw materials, for a favorable attitude and for approving prices for individual articles which profited the embezzlers.

B. Buzurtanov, who took bribes worth more than R55,000 was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, A. Makarov to 10 years, S. Ibriyev to 9 years, V. Asuyev to 8 years and D. Arsenyuk to 6 years.

After serving their sentence, the convicts will be prohibited for different periods from holding posts connected with the fulfillment of organizational-managerial or administrative-economic duties.

The sentence is final and cannot be appealed.

THREE RAPIST-MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

LD081322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Apr 81

[Text] The following is a report from the USSR Procuracy:

The Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Donetskaya Oblast Court has sentenced (Razin), (Shtemov) and (Vishnyavskus) to the supreme punishment--death by firing squad.

It all started with loafing and drunkenness. Nineteen-year-olds (Yevgeniy Razin) and (Yuriy Shtemov) and their friend 22-year-old (Viktor Vishnyavskus)--all from the city of Kramatorsk--had been unemployed for a long time. One day they met as usual in the morning, went to a cafe and drank two bottles of vodka. It seemed too little, but they did not have any more money, and so the half-drunken hooligans stopped a young girl and robbed and raped her. Afraid of the consequences, they killed her to cover up their crime. All three of them then fled to Orlovskaya Oblast and there committed two more serious crimes.

The militia spent a great deal of time and effort to catch them. All three were arrested and charged. The collegium for criminal cases of the Donetskaya Oblast Court carefully checked all the evidence, heard the defendents, witnesses and experts and found (Razin), (Shtemov) and (Vishnyavskus) guilty.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN AWARD CEREMONY

LD080701 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Mar 81 pp 1-4

[GRUZINFORM report: "Confident Stride of Red Banner Georgia; From the Republic Party-Economic Aktiv Meeting With Socialist Competition Winners Taking Part"]

[Excerpts] As already reported, a republic party-economic aktiv meeting in which socialist competition winners took part was held 20 March in Tbilisi; the meeting was devoted to the presentation to the Georgian SSR of a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

The floor was given to Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. He said:

Dear comrades:

Dear friends:

I think you will all agree with me if I say that our meeting today is a direct continuation of yesterday's. Not simply because they have both been held in the same hall, this beautiful ceremonial hall where we meet for all the especially important events of our life, nor even because largely the same audience, the same people are taking part in both meetings, except that our party-economic aktiv meeting today is adorned by the socialist competition winners and is lent particular festiveness by the presence of our dear guests--deeply respected Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and delegations from the fraternal Transcaucasus republics headed by our old and good friends the greatly esteemed Gasan Azizovich Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and the greatly esteemed Vladimir Bagratovich Galumyan.

The connection between today's meeting and yesterday's--and it is the closest, most organic connection--lies elsewhere.

Yesterday, when we were discussing the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's communists stemming from the congress decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, we naturally cited with pride the high assessment Leonid Ilich made in the CPSU Central Committee report of the Georgian CP's activity, noting that our party secured a considerable increase in the rate of economic and social development in the republic during the 10th 5-Year Plan. And as you know, that was one of the best 5-year plans in the entire history of our Communist Party and Soviet Georgia.

In view of the early fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets in terms of the growth rate of total industrial and agricultural production, Georgia's working people received warm and cordial congratulations from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the republic was awarded, for the eighth straight time, a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

That was said yesterday.

Today the banner has been presented to the republic. That is what we see as the connection between yesterday's meeting and today's.

There it is, the Red Banner so dear to us all--in this hall, among us all, before the eyes of leading industrial and agricultural production workers, our glorious innovators and all-union socialist competition winners, a symbol of the valor and glory of Georgia's working people, the visible incarnation of their persistence and will in the struggle to further boost our republic's economic and social development.

This Red Banner has been won by you, comrade workers: As befits the heroic working class, it headed the struggle for efficiency and quality in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Its will to win, organization and great moral strength were the inspiring factor and cementing materials. We will continue to increase the vanguard role of the working class, whose revolutionary ideology and morality, collectivist mentality, interests and ideals, in L.I. Brezhnev's definition, are now becoming the asset of all strata of Soviet society.

This Red Banner has been won by you, comrade kolkhoz members and rural working people. Last year your valiant labor culminated in record harvests and an improvement in stockraising productivity.

This Red Banner has been won by the representatives of our wonderful intelligentsia, whose labor has been marked by glorious new achievements in science and technology, literature and art and our whole culture.

Today we address words of the deepest gratitude to our tireless working women. Our women's contribution to the successes that have been achieved has been invaluable and, in addition to taking part in socially useful labor, they also carry tremendous social, public and, if your like, political responsibility for the family and for children's upbringing.

Georgia's working people feel the deepest gratitude to the valiant servicemen of the Transcaucasus Military District who vigilantly guard Soviet people's peaceful labor and take great interest in the further development of the republic's national economy.

Our wonderful young people are a matter of special pride to us. They are the reliable bridge that links us with the future. And every success by our young people is a particular source of joy to us all. The republic's Komsomol displayed many good initiatives during the concluding year of the 5-year plan. It must take a considerable amount of the credit for the early commissioning of the fifth and last unit at a shock Komsomol construction project--the Inguri GES--and in general for the construction of this unique power station. This shows once again that we must continue to increase young people's activeness in all sectors of economic and cultural building and trust them more.

The inflexible will, indomitable energy, capacity to think big and constant quest for the new that have characterized the work style of the republic's communists in the recent period have made it possible to reveal tremendous reserves and place them in the national economy's service, and the motherland has marked this difficult work with a high award--a Challenge Red Banner.

Practically all the labor collectives, all the republic's cities and rayons, all its autonomous formations and all Soviet Georgia's peoples made a contribution to this wonderful labor victory by the republic.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners have also been awarded to the Adzharskaya ASSR, the cities of Tbilisi and Kutaisi, Abashskiy, Bogdanovskiy, Gurdzhanskiy, Makhardzevskiy and Terzholskiy Rayons and 33 collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture and other sectors.

The Abkhazskaya ASSE, 6 cities, 1 urban zone, more than 30 urban and rural rayons and more than 70 labor collectives have been awarded Georgian CP Central Committee, Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, Georgian Trade Union Council and Georgian Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners for winning the republic socialist competition.

All this graphically shows the truly massive, nationwide scope of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude toward labor.

Today the esteemed Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin has presented us with the banner awarded to the entire republic. We are deeply grateful to you, dear Nikolay Vladimorovich, for your sincere words to Soviet Georgia's working people and first and foremost, of course, for the warm and cordial congratulations on our achievement which you conveyed from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and for his good wishes for the future.

Your name, Nikolay Vladimirovich, is well known in our republic, as it is throughout the country. The implementation of many major measures to develop in recent years the foundations of the important sector of the national economy constituted by communications is associated with your name. We remember each of your visits to the republic. We also well remember the year--it was 1978--when you held here in Tbilisi a conference of socialist countries' communications ministers. With your extremely active support, television broadcasting has been widely developed in Georgia, a new telegraph with direct connections, an automatic telephone exchange and so forth have been commissioned. It was on your personal initiative that the Tbilisi-Ordzhonikidze radio relay line was constructed. As you can see, good deeds are not forgotten; they make a deep mark on people's hearts and memories.

I will be frank: We have an ulterior motive in saying all this, for we entertain the profound hope that you will in the future, in your present lofty post as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, show just as attentive and solicitous an attitude toward the implementation of the comprehensive program for the Georgian SSR's faster economic and social development.

We express our universal joy at the fact that, as I have already said, our celebrations today are being shared by delegations from fraternal Azerbaijan and fraternal Armenia. Thank you for being here among us today. We can see from your kind and excited faces that you are sincerely glad at our successes and that you are sharing with us the joy of our victory.

And believe me, our dear friends, all this is absolutely mutual. The successes, achievements and victories of fraternal Azerbaijan and fraternal Armenia are near and dear to the hearts of everyone in Georgia and all of us in Georgia are proud of the tremendous contribution your republics' working people are making to strengthening the country's economic potential, to the property of the whole people and to the blossoming of our great motherland--the USSR.

It is extremely significant that all three Transcaucasus republics, along with the Uzbek SSR, emerged as winners in the all-union socialist competition and were awarded Challenge Red Banners for achieving high results in it, and successfully fulfilling the 10th 5-Year Plan in terms of all indicators.

We attach special significance to the fact that we all received this high award together. This seems to symbolize our inviolable friendship, our age-old fraternity, our inviolable unity headed by the great Russian people, a unity that has stood the test of time and history.

These victories jointly won on the labor front confirm that the Soviet Transcaucasus is increasingly becoming a region with high industrial potential and intensive agrarian production and is playing an increasingly notable role in the country's economy.

We ask you to convey to the fraternal Azerbaijani and fraternal Armenian peoples our most sincere and most cordial congratulations on the victory and our kindest and best wishes for the further boosting of the economy and culture and the implementation of the majestic program of communist building outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Please convey our wishes for good and sound health, joy and great happiness to all the working people of your republics, to all the communists and leaders of Soviet Azerbaijan and Soviet Armenia, and of course to Comrades Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev and Karen Seropovich Demirchyan.

May these Red Banners flutter proudly over the Transcaucasus like the red banners of Soviet power hoisted over Baku, Yerevan and Tbilisi 60 years ago. In all spheres of life we are really demonstrating true fraternity and mutual understanding and we have a really genuine and strong communist friendship.

Comrades:

The connection between yesterday and today, between our two meetings, also consists in something else. Yesterday, when we were speaking of the heights our republic's economy must scale in 1981-85 and of how best to achieve the ultimate goal, we noted that even at the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan we are thinking about its successful finish and the 27th CPSU Congress.

But today let us see what sort of a start we have made, how we have begun the 11th 5-Year Plan and its first year. People even in Moscow, at the party congress, which received a mighty flow of labor reports from all parts of the country, Soviet Georgia included, learned of our quite good start.

And when Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the close of the congress that the thousands of reports on Soviet people's labor victories dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress rang out as a festive salute in honor of the congress of Lenin's party and as powerful support for the congress proceedings, our whole delegation felt that this festive salute included salvos from Soviet Georgia's working people.

The congress received hundreds and thousands of reports from our republic. You, dear comrades, workers in the plants, you working people of the fields and master stockraisers, you construction and transportation workers, you scientific and cultural figures gladdened the motherland with new achievements and glorious new deeds.

When on behalf of all the delegates Leonid Ilich Brezhnev addressed to the participants in precongress competition words of sincere gratitude for their great patriotism and for this wonderful display of the unity of the thoughts, aims and deeds of the party and the whole people, he was speaking to you, dear comrades, to you all and to each of you individually.

We can say with confidence today that the congress lived the country's concerns and the country lived the work of the 26th CPSU Congress!

That was during the congress.

And in summing up the results of the national economy's work over the 2 months it should be noted that since the beginning of the year the republic's industry has set quite a good rate of production increase--5.6 percent--producing R33 million-worth of above-plan output, which is 39 percent of the annual amount envisaged by the socialist pledges. The 2-month target was also fulfilled in terms of sales. Output worth R39 million was sold over and above the plan. Labor productivity showed an increase of 4.2 percent over the same period last year, as against the 3.5 percent promised by the pledges. Increased labor productivity accounted for 77 percent of the increase in industrial output. Not bad indicators.

However, the achievements certainly do not satisfy us, comrades. As you can see, even at a festive time, as V.I. Lenin taught us, we are concentrating on the unresolved tasks, on our shortcomings and omissions. Thus despite the general growth in labor productivity, 240 industrial enterprises in the republic showed a decline in this indicator compared with the same period last year. The number of laggard enterprises has increased. There are enterprises where the volume of industrial output, its growth rate and so forth have declined compared with January-February last year.

And 161 enterprises failed to fulfill the sales plan when you take delivery commitments into account. The Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Local Construction and certain other ministries lagged behind particularly badly in this respect. Individual associations and enterprises and also entire ministries failed to fulfill the profits plan.

The work of enterprises under union jurisdiction is again causing concern. They made a pretty confident start in January, but in February they failed to maintain the rate of increase in production and over the first 2 months failed to reach the plan guide figures for the first quarter and the whole year. The Gruzugol, Stankostroitel and Kavkaztransformator Production Associations, the Batumi electromechanical and machine building plants, the Rustavi chemical plant and other enterprises are being slow to overcome their protracted lag. As a result heavy industry as a whole--and in our republic it consists almost entirely of enterprises under union jurisdiction--failed to fulfill the production program in the first 10 days of March either. That is not the way to work, of course:

We have spoken over and over again of the chronic laggardness of this range of enterprises. We have said over and over again that the leaders of these enterprises must establish closer, more businesslike contacts with their ministries and that these contacts must be on a more solid and competent basis. The point is that we would like always to see backup assistance from certain union ministries and departments.

Some of our leaders have acquired the habit of citing objective causes. However, for all the objective nature--from their viewpoint--of these factors, they do not always appear convincing, and sometimes look simply invented. You start to look into matters and it emerges that a plant is lagging not so much because of difficulties in material and technical supplies, for instance, as because of elementary organizational and administrative miscalculations, shortcomings, inertia, inefficiency on the part of the leader himself and his lack of initiative and his conciliatory attitude toward shortcomings and omissions in the collective.

The festive atmosphere does not prevent us, comrades, from giving the strictest warning to everyone: Time wasted on looking for objective factors would be better spent on more useful activity yielding practical results.

It is evidently necessary to implement a number of organizational, production and technical measures. Party and soviet organs and the republic's government must concern themselves with this.

A few words about the state of affairs in other sectors.

The spring field work is now in full swing. It may now be said that the main difficulties caused by bad weather have been left behind. However, the pace adopted must be accelerated as much as possible, since a great deal of work still remains to be done.

Special attention must be devoted, comrades, to livestock raising, where the final stage of the wintering of livestock is now ending. Some advance on last year's pace has been observed in state purchases of the main livestock products. It is important to consolidate this trend. The stockmen's main task is to make more rational use of remaining fodder reserves and embark now on preparations for the forthcoming fodder harvesting campaign and on laying down a firm fodder base. We spoke in great detail about all these problems yesterday.

Certain positive shifts have been noted in the sphere of capital construction. Capital investments are being assimilated better in the republic as a whole, particularly in housing construction. This is gratifying. The plan for contracting work was fulfilled. At the same time concern is aroused by the serious laggardness in relation to the quarterly plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and the fall in this indicator compared with the same period last year. It is the construction workers' urgent task to bridge the gap and considerably speed up the rate of work to ensure the timely commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities and the most important projects scheduled for completion.

The question of how we have started out in the 11th 5-Year Plan is of considerable importance, since in the coming years we must resolve major, relatively complex and crucial national economic tasks.

Of course, nobody has any doubt that Georgia's party organization and all the republic's working people will cope successfully with all these tasks. However, what sort of a year 1981--the first year of the 5-year plan--will be is very important. All our subsequent activity depends largely on how we finish this year and what groundwork we do. That is why we attach great significance to the start of this year and to work in its first 2 months.

The priority task is to ensure that plan targets for the first quarter are fulfilled and overfulfilled. In industry it is necessary to ensure production growth rates which are no lower than the level provided for in annual socialist pledges. A considerable proportion of above-plan output must be obtained at once. The reserves exist for this. That is why many ministries and departments must revise the plan targets they have laid down for the first quarter, which are too low, in our view, and do not accord with the real potential of our economic subunits.

In order to overcome the difficulties that have emerged in the work of certain industrial enterprises and also in agriculture, it is extremely necessary for us to mobilize internal reserves for increased production and improved efficiency. It is in precisely this direction that organizational, political and education work must be focused and that socialist competition must be guided.

I would like at this point to dwell in a little more detail on the problems of socialist competition and the tasks of further boosting it and deepening all our work in this sphere.

Socialist competition constitutes a complex social phenomenon, and in order to administer it better, it is necessary to analyze its social nature and to understand the radical difference between it and all other forms of labor contest, especially capitalist competition.

An element of competitiveness in general is part of man's nature and is manifested with special force when man enters into social relations. K. Marx remarked that "social contact itself causes competition and a kind of arousal of vital energy...." Who directs this energy and to what end is another matter.

Under the conditions of the capitalist mode of production competition is an integral part of the system of capitalist production relations. It is based on the desire of some classes to grab more from society and the need for other classes to struggle for their existence and for the ability to survive in conditions of inhuman exploitation. This naturally limits the creative activeness and personal initiative of the overwhelming majority of participants in the competitive struggle.

The aim of this competition is to obtain not the maximum production but the maximum profits. Capitalist competition, in Marx' words, is commercial, not industrial competition. The main method is to suppress and annihilate the rival.

In contrast to capitalist competition, socialist competition sets the goal of satisfying social requirements as far as possible. Therefore its main principle is comradely assistance to laggards from the leaders. This is the only way social wealth can be augmented.

V.I. Lenin, who formulated the scientific principles of socialist competition, saw it as the most effective way to involve the working people in production management. "...It is precisely the Soviet organization that, making the transition from the formal democratism of the bourgeois republic to real participation by the working masses in MANAGEMENT [previous word published in boldface], for the first time stages competition on a vide scale," V.I. Lenin wrote.

The practice of socialist building cogently confirmed the correctness of Lenin's teaching on competition. Under the conditions of mature socialism it is increasingly extending its bounds, covering more and more spheres of social life, especially in the economic field, and is exerting an active influence on production and on the results of economic activity.

Lenin's teaching on socialist competition has been further developed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's works. The report to the 26th party congress says that socialist competition has been and remains a vivid manifestation of the new attitude toward labor engendered by the socialist system.

The vivifying breath of socialist competition has touched every labor collective. This competition, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, forges models of understanding of social duty, heroism and selflessness in labor.

Socialist competition is based on the masses' creativity and people's high consciousness and initiative. Back at the time of the first communist subbotniks V.I. Lenin perspicaciously noted "workers' conscious and voluntary initiative in developing labor productivity, in making the transition to the new labor discipline, in creativity and socialist economic and living conditions."

But it still happens that in practice, as L.I. Brezhnev said in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress, "socialist pledges are sometimes not formulated from below, but 'descend' from above, from higher bodies. This damages the very spirit of labor competition. Paramount importance in this competition must be attached to counterplans and other similar initiatives traveling 'upward from below,' to the working person, the team, the enterprise, the sector. Then these initiatives must be 'coupled' to the state plan. This accords both with the nature of socialist competition and with the planned character of our economy."

These instructions from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev contain exceptionally important guidelines regarding the forms and methods of organizing and disseminating leading initiatives and ventures.

Socialist competition is a fundamentally new form of social relations actively utilized in the interests of communist building. It incorporates both the great democratism of our social system and the best features of the man of the future communist society. Under socialism man's natural desire for victory in the labor contest has acquired completely different and qualitatively new features. There are essentially no limits on displaying creativity, initiative and healthy socialist enterprise for the participants in socialist competition.

Now that a firm foundation has been laid in the 10th 5-Year Plan for the continued confident buildup of the republic's economic potential, all the force and effectiveness of socialist competition must be channeled into overcoming once and for all the Georgian SSR's lag behind the average union level for the most important parameters of general economic and industrial growth and into increasing its contribution to the unionwide national economic complex.

We need to gear socialist competition to shaping a truly intensive and truly efficient type of economy, to the end results of economic activity and to overcoming bottlenecks and the disproportions that have arisen in the national economy, which we discussed in such detail yesterday.

There must be a wider development of counterplanning, which makes it possible to reveal additional reserves for increasing industrial and agricultural output.

Indicators such as the following must occupy an important place in the socialist pledges: The fulfillment of the output deliveries plan in accordance with concluded contracts, the improvement of labor productivity as the main indicator, the improvement of output quality and the growth of profits.

The return on capital, shift index, materials-intensiveness and prime cost of output, saving of fuel and energy and raw material resources, strengthening of discipline--labor, state and financial discipline--and others must be obligatory assessment criteria. After all, it is these indicators that are today the best measures of the quality with which available resources are utilized.

The revelation and exploitation of reserves to increase the intensity of plans must be made one of the most important conditions of socialist competition.

During the 10th 5-Year Plan, comrades, considerable experience of organizing socialist competition and strengthening party leadership of it was accumulated in the republic.

A republic commission for the leadership of socialist competition has been in operation since 1973. Similar commissions have been set up in obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, ministries and departments with the most active participation of trade union organizations.

It is precisely the trade unions that have the main role in the most efficient organization of socialist competition. This has been is and will remain the main form of trade union participation in resolving economic and political tasks and a most important aspect of their activity. And the increased tasks put forward by the party's economic policy require that their influence in the further expansion of the democratic foundations of production management be still further intensified and that their responsibility be increased for the organization of labor rivalry, the fulfillment of collective contracts, the work of permanent production conferences and so forth.

The republic has established an efficient system for monitoring the complex of main socioeconomic indicators which enables party and soviet organs and economic organizations to control the operational situation, effectively influence it on a sector and regional basis and ensure the set level of national economic development parameters.

This work must be kept up in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

We must support the experience of the Tbilisi Gorkom, the Abkhazskiy and Adzharskiy Obkoms and other party committees in introducing in all national economic components a comprehensive system of work without laggard enterprises.

Everything must be done to develop collective forms of labor competition--between production teams, departments, shops, associations and enterprises. This process was markedly consolidated by commencing the transition to the team form of labor organization. However, in industry only 38 percent of workers were covered by team labor organization in the republic in 1980 compared with the 50-percent average for the country as a whole. And it is this form which is to be the main form of labor organization in the 11th 5-Year Plan and subsequent period.

It is worth looking at the experience accumulated in Makharadzevskiy, Zugdidskiy and other rayons in organizing comprehensive "plantation-transport-tea factory," socialist competition during the tea harvest.

Wider use must be made of the work experience of the comprehensive team at the Elektrovozostroitel Production Association headed by Comrade A. Gelashvili, which operates on a single schedule and is paid in accordance with final results. We in the Central Committee approved this experience.

We also approved the "maximum output--minimum expenditure" initiative of the Poti hydromechanization machine building plant collective. Besides increasing output per square kilometer of production area it is striving to reduce the amount of metal used, increase the return on capital and improve profitability, labor productivity and other efficiency indicators.

The team of drivers at the Tbilisi No 4 Truck Association headed by USSR State Prize winner Comrade E. Akhalkatsishvili has made a name for itself. It came out with an initiative aimed at improving the use of the motor vehicle pool.

In agriculture the working people of Tsiteltskaroyskiy Rayon showed initiative by announcing a nationwide campaign to improve the standard of farming. There was a valuable initiative by Tetritskaroyskiy Rayon, scientific research institutes and agricultural organizations. They decided to raise the level of labor mechanization as high as possible.

Recently we approved an initiative by leading collectives of the Ministry of Construction, the Georgian SSR Main Administration for Special Construction and Installation Work and the Ministry of Light Industry which has launched socialist competition for the accelerated construction and modernization, commissioning and ahead-of-schedule startup of light industry production capacities.

We are following with special attention and interest the development of the Tbilisi aircraft builders' patriotic initiative "Every Enterprise Must Be Among the Best in the Sector, in the Republic." And it was gratifying to see the collective of the Tbilisi Bakhtrioni Knitwear Production Association develop that initiative by advancing a new slogan: "Let Us Turn Every Enterprise Into the Best in the Sector, Republic and Country."

Permit me, comrades, to express confidence that the initiative by these glorious collective will meet with wide support.

Socialist competition must accord fully with "The Basic Guidelines" for economic activity and with the requirements of the republic's social development. Regional efficiency indicators, including the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, should be given wider consideration when summing up the results of socialist competition involving autonomous republics, oblasts, cities and rayons, ministries and departments.

In the era of mature socialism, when socialist competition is an important component of the economic mechanism, we can draw the following basic conclusions.

First, with the overall broadening and deepening of the foundations of socialist democracy and with the development of the movement for a communist attitude toward labor--the supreme form of competition--working people become increasingly actively involved in the production management process.

Second, socialist competition becomes inseparable from the scientific and technical revolution; it contributes to erasing the differences between physical and intellectual labor.

Third, the introduction of scientific labor organization in every work place, the assimilation of related professions, the switch to handling a large number of machine tools, machines, pieces of equipment and so forth become important elements of competition.

Fourth, besides its purely economic function, the significance of competition's social and educational function has increased and this function will be intensified.

In this connection increasing significance attaches to ideological backup for competition development and the raising of the standard of ideological and mass education work in the labor collective, rayon and city. For we cannot expect to succeed without considering the educational aspects of labor competition and growth of working people's consciousness.

Every working person must have a clear picture of the specific tasks of his enterprise and his team, be aware of the significance of his personal contribution to the collective labor process and clearly envisage the prospects of the development of the collective and the sector, the prospects of his own growth as an individual and as a member of society and, if you like, the future of his family in the social plane and in all other respects.

The methods and practice of summing up socialist competition results need improvement. The system of material and moral incentives for socialist competition participants must be even further refined and must be concretized. Its efficiency and quality and the achievement of the final economic effect will largely depend on this.

The struggle against formalism and red tape is an essential condition for further developing competition and improving its effectiveness.

Our press, television and radio must improve the quality of articles and broadcasts on socialist competition matters, actively shape socialist competition, expand publicity and combat formalism.

It is time our economic scientists made a profound study of the relationship between socialist competition and problems of economic incentives for production and financial autonomy and forms of moral and material incentives. There is little study of many other questions relating to organizing competition and making it more effective and efficient. We expect more of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Scientific Council and the Trade Unions Council on Problems of Socialist Competition and of the Institute of National Economic Management whose study plan could well incorporate a special course on matters relating to socialist competition organization.

Following the example of a number of parts of the country we must introduce at our enterprises and at associations the post of socialist competition organization engineer. Many leading enterprises already have this post; they have specialists studying this problem, mastering this very important science and putting it into practice. But no one is doing it here.

Questions relating to social and psychological aspects of production management, including socialist competition management, require the closest attention. Our psychologists have taken the first steps but, clearly, this is not enough.

Our major scientists and literary and artistic figures are present in his hall today. We can say with satisfaction that their contribution to the solution of economic and cultural building tasks is growing daily.

The elaboration of the methodological principles for socialist competition organization in science and especially in art is a complex question. But we hope that the 11th 5-Year Plan will see even stronger collaboration between science and production, that works of art will reflect labor processes even better, even more clearly and that the so-called production theme, the deeply studied production theme, will find a fitting place in them. The factor of emotional influence on socialist competition participants must increase even more.

The high intensity of competition and our working people's noble frame of mind wrought miracles in the 10th 5-Year Plan. The republic achieved unprecedented successes.

How can we not recall today the marvelous exhibition organized during the 26th Georgian CP Congress? It was a striking illustration of all our achievements and demonstrated the immense contribution by each rayon and each city to our great victory.

We said at the congress and will repeat here today that it has been decided to preserve this exhibition. We want to bring in new stands during the 27th Georgian CP Congress so that the scale of our accomplishments in the 11th 5-Year Plan are revealed even more graphically and convincingly.

And may the color red--the color of our banner, of our victories--be the dominant color on these stands! May every year be filled to capacity with our lofty thoughts and our great deeds. May every year bring new heroes and pronounce their glorious names!

Soviet people are living a busy, full life, creating their bright future, creating the material and technical base of a communist society.

For 60 years now Soviet Georgia and its combat detachment--the Georgian CP--have been marching confidently side by side with all the other union republics. It would be no exaggeration to say, comrades, that these years have been equivalent to an entire era.

It is especially pleasing and deeply symbolic that on the eve of the celebration of the glorious jubilee the republic's successes should be marked by the motherland's important award--the Challenge Red Banner. It is the best stimulus to a new upsurge of political and labor activeness on the part of the working people of Soviet Georgia.

Today, armed with the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the truly scientific program of communist building set out in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, communists and all Georgian working people are demonstrating anew their monolithic unity and cohesion around the Leninist Communist Party and its Central Committee and loyalty to the ideas of Great October and are developing even broader socialist competition to achieve the highest targets in economic and cultural development.

Permit me, dear comrades, in accepting the honorable award of our motherland and our party, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on your behalf that in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the working people of Soviet Georgia will achieve new successes in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and will raise even higher the banner of nationwide socialist competition, the red banner of liberated labor.

Long live our glorious working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia!

Glory to the Heroes of Labor!

Glory to labor!

OIL INDUSTRY TARGETS, PROSPECTS SURVEYED

LD080717 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 14, Signed to Press 30 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed "Survey": "The Development of the Oil Industry"]

[Text] The 11th 5-Year Plan is the first stage of the implementation of the Soviet Union's energy program, which is now being elaborated. Alongside the accelerated development of electricity and the gas industry, great and complex tasks must be resolved by oil industry workers.

Good foundations exist for this. Last year the extraction of oil, including gas concentrate, rose to 603 million tons. The union's entire increase in oil extraction in the 10th 5-Year Plan was accounted for by the fuel and energy complex in northwestern Siberia. Over the 5 years oil extraction in the region increased by nearly 165 million tons, and in 1980 it exceeded 312 million tons. And the volume of drilling operations was more than trebled.

In the 5-year plan as a whole the sector commissioned about 28,000 new wells and more than 11,000 km of pipelines for oil and petroleum products.

Increased production efficiency was promoted by the commissioning of more than 100 comprehensively automated oilwells. The sector's capacities for the processing of casinghead gas were virtually doubled, which made it possible to substantially reduce losses of this gas. The duration of the construction cycle for oilwells was reduced by an average of more than one-third.

A wide range of measures were carried out to further improve oilmen's working, living and leisure conditions. About 6 million square meters of well-appointed housing, general clinics, schools and other social and cultural facilities were constructed for them.

The Tyumen oilmen secured a remarkable victory--they fulfilled the 5-year plan target ahead of schedule.

In the sector as a whole about 600 enterprises' collectives completed their 5-year plan ahead of schedule. The work of the Bashneft workers should be noted. During the 5-year plan, in difficult geological conditions and with a considerable proportion of work on old oilfields, they secured a high level of oil extraction--an average of 40 million tons.

Guidelines for the 11th 5-Year Plan

In the current 5-year period it is planned to increase oil extraction (including gas consensate) to 620-645 million tons, including 385-395 million tons in Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts, in 1985.

In the current 5-year plan it is necessary to open up oilfields in new remote and inaccessible regions. The proportional expenditure on oil extraction and the volume of drilling and construction operations will therefore increase. Thus in 1981-85 it is planned to drill twice as many operational wells than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

In Western Siberia it is planned to treble the volume of operational drilling and commission 25,000 new oilwells. This goes hand in hand with a similar growth in the scale of ancillary construction work on oilfields (internal pipelines, installations for treating the oil and for pumping in water in order to maintain reservoir pressure and other facilities).

The wide application of industrial construction methods and the utilization of automated and modular equipment with a high degree of prefabrication is the key to the implementation of this task. Enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building must expand the production of such equipment in accordance with orders from oilmen in Tyumenskaya Oblast and other regions.

In the next few years much work is to be done in Western Siberia on converting oilwells to mechanized extraction. Over the 5 years the number of such oilwells must be increased 350 percent.

Kazakhstan, where new deposits have been discovered in recent years on the territory of Aktyuninskaya, Guryevskaya and Mangyshlakskaya Oblasts, will increase its oil extraction. This will enable the republic to increase oil extraction (including gas consensate) to 25 million tons in 1985 as against 18.7 million tons in 1980.

The formation of the Komi ASSR fuel and energy complex continues. Here it is planned to obtain 23 million tons of oil, including gas consensate, in 1985--a 27 percent increase compared with 1980. A contribution to fulfilling 5-year plan targets will be made by the oilmen of the Urals and Volga region, Azerbaijan, the Ukraine, Turkmenia, Georgia, Belorussia and Uzbekistan.

A further increase in production efficiency is associated with the more rational utilization of casinghead gas. At present 70 percent of this valuable raw material is utilized. It is necessary to ensure the collection and processing of at least 85 percent of casinghead gas in 1985.

Soviet oilmen are extending their multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries. Within the framework of this cooperation major problems of developing the CEMA countries' oil industry are being resolved--problems defined in the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration and long-term targeted programs for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Work is actively underway in the sphere of the automation of industrial processes and new oil extraction methods, highly efficient chemical reagents and so forth.

The Soviet Union supplies a considerable quantity of oil and natural gas to the CEMA countries and receives in exchange a large quantity of drilling, electrical and oilfield equipment, apparatus and communications facilities and various types of machinery. This has a favorable effect on the development of fuel sectors in all the socialist countries.

A Period of Accelerated Retooling

The steady growth of oil extraction is based on the wide introduction of the achievements of science and technology. It is well known that the Soviet Union occupies leading positions in the sphere of oilfield development. Methods of maintaining reservoir pressure by means of artificial flooding have become widespread, and 90 percent of oil is now extracted in this way. The 11th 5-Year Plan is a period of accelerated retooling of all oil industry subsectors.

It was noted at the 26th party congress that tremendous reserves are inherent in increasing the proportion of oil extracted from the ground. A targeted scientific and technical program has been elaborated for the resolution of this important task. It includes the introduction of thermal and physiochemical methods and the creation of new technological processes for reservoir stimulation. The pumping of water treated with various surfactants and also high pressure steam into the productive strata is most effective.

Large-scale tests must be organized of new methods ensuring an increase in the recovery rate on over 100 oilfields in Western Siberia, Kazakhstan, the Komi ASSR, the Ukraine and other regions.

It is a task of great importance to extend the utilization of the gas lift method of operating oilwells. This method makes it possible to increase the period of operation between servicing by six to eight times compared with oilwells equipped with conventional submersible pumps.

In order to maintain the volume of extraction at a high level it is planned to convert most of the wells on the well-known Samotlor oilfield to gas lift operation. And in the sector as a whole the number of gas lift wells must be increased from 2,300 to 6,500, and the extraction from 22 to 56 million tons. Targets for the production of the appropriate underground equipment, unitized gas-distributing batteries and other machinery have been set for the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

There will be wider application of high productivity submersible, reliable electric pumps. One-third of all our oil is at present extracted with such pumps. By the end of the 5-year plan this proportion is to rise to 40 percent.

In accordance with "The Basic Guidelines," in 1985 the proportion of oil extraction on comprehensively mechanized oilfields is to be increased to 85-90 percent and labor expenditure on servicing each well is to be reduced by 15-18 percent. To this end the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry is to equip about 90 more oilfields and more than 5,000 banked measuring devices [gruppovyye izmeritelnyye ustroystva].

The creation of new oil extraction capacities depends to a decisive degree on increasing drilling operations and improving their efficiency. In 1985 the total volume of drilling will amount to about 35 million meters. The rate of drilling of operational wells must be increased by 40 percent, and average output per team must exceed 21,000 meters per year. The basis for achieving these indicators is accelerated technical retooling and the improvement of drilling techniques and organization.

The Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building must supply more sets of drilling equipment for all-purpose assembly and must extend the range and improve the quality of tamping engines and bits. The oilmen await high durability drill pipes and casings from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry has recently restructured the organization of oilwell construction. Instead of the former drilling bureaus, specialized administrations have been created. New procedures for planning and economic incentives are being introduced and the system of planning and assessment indicators is being improved. However, the expected results are by no means always achieved. The speed of oilwell construction often remains insufficient and the experience of competition frontrunners is not widely disseminated.

A special place in the system of measures in the organization of drilling operations belongs to the tour of duty method. In 1981 it is planned to drill 4.4 million meters of oilwells by this method, as against 2.6 million meters in 1980.

Saving the Oil Extracted in Every Way

Oil extraction in the new, northern regions, remote from habitation, is increasingly costly. The value of every ton saved is becoming more important. Specialists have calculated that expenditure on measures to save fuel-above all oil--is two to three times less than expenditure on increasing fuel extraction and transporting it to the consumers.

And oil industry workers must themselves set an example of a thrifty attitude toward oil. Above-norm losses of "black gold" were permitted in the system of the Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products last year. These losses occured as a result of various kinds of leaks and because of damage to oil pipelines. There are still considerable losses of casinghead gas on the oilfields of Western Siberia and in certain other regions.

At present more than one-third of electricity generated at thermal power stations in generated by burning fuel oil. In the current 5-year plan it is planned to reduce the proportion of oil as fuel at GRES's and to substitute gas and coal. The same path must be followed in other sectors which consume fuel.

It is the duty of petroleum refining workers to obtain more light petroleum products from every ton of raw material and to ensure the all-round deepening of oil refining.

This year it is planned to increase oil extraction (including gas condensate) to 610 million tons--an increase of 7 million tons over last year. The main role in fulfilling this task belongs to Western Siberia (Tyumenskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts). Here extraction will increase by more than 22 million tons.

The target for oil extraction for the first 2 months of the year was in effect fulfilled by all production associations in the sector. The best results were achieved in the all-union competition by the oilmen of Western Siberia, the Komi ASSR, Tataria, Udmurtia, Kazakhstan, Chechenco-Ingushetia, the Orenburg area and Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. In the country as a whole more than 620,000 tons of oil was obtained in excess of the plan in January-February.

Efficient utilization of existing capacities, the commissioning of new oil wells and increased labor productivity--that is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the annual plan.

OIL INDUSTRY'S FOREIGN COMMITMENTS ASSURED

LD070811 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 1 Apr 81 p 31

[Boris Rachkov article: "Oil, Gas and International Cooperation"]

[Text] In recent months I have often read claims in the Western press that the Soviet Union is slowly but surely becoming a country threatened by an energy crisis. This claim is supported by references to various statistics about Soviet economic development.

Are things really as bad as this? No, not at all.

The recent adopted guidelines for the country's economic and social development for 1981-85 and for the period through 1990 show that impressive growth figures are planned for practically all sectors within the Soviet economy, including fuel and energy production.

Under the 11th 5-Year Plan electricity production will increase from 1,300 billion kilowatt-hours to almost 1,600 billion, oil production from 606 to 620-645 million tons, natural gas production from 435 to 600-640 billion cubic meters and coal production from 745 to 770-800 million tons per year.

If all this is recalculated in units of ideal fuel (with a calorific value of 7,000 kilocalories per kilogram) the production increase during the 5-year period will be 360-460 million tons per year. This is 20 percent more than Sweden's total 1980 energy production.

Why is there this range in the production figures? Well, the lower figure will be achieved no matter what, while the higher figure will be reached if developments are more favorable. If, for example, some of the West Siberian oil finds turn out to be more productive than expected--their extent beneath the bogs and the permafrost cannot be weighed with the precision of a chemist's balance. Or let us say that our Western partners are more active in their cooperation with the Soviet Union--this would also lead to a greater increase in production. We make no secret of the fact that it is extremely difficult to exploit alone the extensive, barren and sparsely populated areas in Siberia.

But even the minimum figures guarantee continued economic growth in the country. They also guarantee that the country will live up to its foreign trade commitments. These commitments are great. In 1979 alone 300 million tons of ideal fuel were supplied to other countries, and this is approximately as much as Britain, France and Italy produced together.

Is this not the best contradiction of the claim that Soviet reserves will soon have run out, that an energy crisis in the Soviet Union is inevitable and that in time the country will come to fight with the West over the oil in the Middle East?

Oil production in the Soviet Union did not fall during the last 5-year period. On the contrary, it continued to grow. Perhaps not as quickly as planned, but nevertheless by 20 percent. However, natural gas production rose that much quicker--the size of resources has exceeded all expectations.

The plan for the Soviet Union's economic development opens up new vistas for the cooperation of the nations of the West with us in the area of energy.

It is precisely this which seems to displease those who do not want to hear of development in East-West contacts, of a strengthening of the material foundation for political and military detente. Recently the United States warned its West European allies of the dangerous consequences of making themselves increasingly "dependent" on the Soviet Union for energy supplies.

Those who gave the warnings are not naive. They know very well that even if West Europe carries out the projects which have been discussed, the Soviet Union, in the opinion of Western experts, would only be responsible for at most 5 percent of the energy raw materials Western Europe needs.

The question which then arises is: Does this not show that the United States wants to make Western Europe even more dependent on the U.S. oil and coal companies? Their policy has played a not inconsiderable role in the genesis of the conflicts in the Middle East and in that of the energy crisis itself.

BRIEFS

TIMBER HAULING ON SAKHALIN--Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk's local newspaper carries an item on 7 April on the timber hauling progress of the Sakhalinles association. In the first quarter of 1981, the association had planned to haul 1,375 million cubic meters of timber, approximately 40 percent of the year's volume of work. The team worked well during the first 2 months of this year and overfulfilled its 2-month plan. However, in March there was a marked decrease in the volume of timber hauled, resulting in a timber shortfall of approximately 200,000 cubic meters. The paper notes that the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry named March the shock-work month for the pulp and paper industry and the timber processing industry. [Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Domestic Service in Russian 1940 GMT 7 Apr 81 SK]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 7, 8 APRIL

LD090532 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7-8 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 April

Farmers of Khakassia have begun fieldwork 2 weeks earlier than last year. This year, around 500,000 hectares will be sown to grain here. (2300 GMT)

8 April

After a short interval due to rain and snow, sowing teams have once again gone out into the cottonfields of Tadzhikistan. It has been reported to us that cotton has been sown on an area of 95,000 hectares in the republic to date. This is considerably more than for the same time last year. (0700 GMT)

Early grain crops have already been sown on 250,000 hectares in Stravpopolskiy Kray. Machine operators have almost completed preparing the soil for sowing corn, sunflower, sugar beets and soya. Machine operators in Amurskaya oblast have begun sowing grain crops 1 week ahead of schedule. More than 10,000 tractors, the biggest number ever, have been serviced in Primorskiy Kray in readiness for fieldwork. (0900 GMT)

In the Kuban, the winter field occupies 1.8 million hectares. Plants have developed well thanks to the mild winter, there having been no severe frosts. Specialists are pleased with the condition of seedlings and with the fact that there is a good supply of moisture in the soil, going to a depth of 2 meters and more, which will yield a good harvest. Dressing of fields with mineral fertilizers is almost complete and in some places it is being repeated. Herbicides and other protective chemicals will be applied on 1 million hectares. Much has been done to ensure a yield of high-quality grain, i.e. strong wheat, on an area of 700,000 hectares. The agricultural aviation service will apply top dressing as soon as the plants start producing shoots. This is very important for obtaining highest quality grain. (1100 GMT)

Today, the sowing of early cereal crops has been completed in the southern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. The sowing of barley has begun quite a lot earlier than usual in Primorskiy Kray. Sowing has begun in Semipalatinskaya Oblast of Kazakhstan. Preparations are almost complete in Altaskiy Kray. (1200 GMT)

Sowing has begun in Semipalatinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. The first rayons to commence are Makanchinskiy and Urdzhwarskiy, where this year more than 1 million hectares are to be sown to spring crops. Grain growers have pledged to sell to the state no less than 470,000 tons of grain this year. (1300 GMT)

Sowing is under way in Khabarovskiy Kray and Amurskaya Oblast, in the south of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and the Volga area. Sowing of early spring crops is under way in the Bryanskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts. In the RSFSR, spring crops have been sown on over 1 million hectares. (1904 GMT)

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES ALMA-ATA AWARD CEREMONY

LD070757 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[KAZTAG report: "Let Us Respond to the Motherland's Award With Shock Labor"]

[Excerpts] The Kazakh SSR has been declared a winner and awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for the achievement of high indicators in the all-union socialist competition for production and sale to the state of the most important kinds of agricultural produce in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan.

On 18 March a meeting of the republic party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations aktiv together with representatives of working people's collectives to present the honored award was held in Alma-Ata in the Order of Lenin Abaya Kazakh State Academy Opera and Ballet Theater.

In the presidium were Comrades D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee; I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, Zmk. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov and D.T. Yazov and members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau; T.A. Ashimbayev, S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.T. Schevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakh CP Central Committee Bureau.

Also in the presidium were A.P. Plotnikov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium; E.Kh. Gukasov, Sh.Zh. Zhanybekov, E.S. Karbovskiy, K.D. Kobzhasarov and T.G. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers; Maj Gen V.F. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District Political Directorate; distinguished scientists, foremost production workers, cultural figures, leaders of ministries and departments and party and soviet workers.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, was warmly greeted by those present when he opened the republic aktiv meeting with an address.

With tremendous enthusiasm the meeting participants elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

In his address Comrade D.A. Kunayev said:

Dear comrades!

Today is a joyful day for all working people of Soviet Kazakhstan. Our republic is being awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

The Kazakh SSR has been granted this award for achieving high indicators in the all-union socialist competition for production and sale to the state of the most important kinds of agricultural produce last year and in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The conferring of the Challenge Red Banner on the republic is a high appraisal and recognition of the increased skill of graingrowers, stock raisers and machine operators, of the fruitful efforts of workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, farm managers and scientists, of the active partronage assistance of the city to the countryside, and of the harmonious organizational and political work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

Allow me on behalf of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers and you, comrades, to express the most cordial gratitude to all who earned this Red Banner by their selfless labor.

The success achieved was made possible thanks to the consistent implementation of the party's modern agrarian policy, the systematic opening up of the virgin lands, the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, and the constant assistance and attention of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, whose advice and instructions have without doubt furthered the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, are profoundly grateful and thankful to Leonid Ilich for his constant concern about the happiness and well-being of Soviet people, for his tireless and fruitful activity to preserve world peace and strengthen friendship among peoples.

High government awards have been conferred on 20,000 of Kazakh's foremost agricultural workers for the great successes achieved in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for the sale in 1980 of 1 billion poods of grain and other agricultural products. Today the most distinguished heroes of labor have been granted the motherland's highest awards--Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle gold medals.

We wholeheartedly congratulate the tireless field and livestock workers and wish them new successes in labor, health and happiness!

Comrades! At the moment we are all living and working enthusiastically under the striking impression of the historic 26th party congress. Party aktiv meetings everywhere are conducting a searching discussion of the exploitation of all potential, reserves and accumulated experience for the fulfillment of the congress decisions and 11th 5-Year Plan targets. This is one of our chief tasks today.

The high rating of Kazakhstan's workers' labor in the agricultural production sphere imposes a great responsibility on us. It is important to continue increasing Kazakhstan's industrial might and consolidating and enhancing its role as a major grain and livestock base. This will be a fitting contribution to the practical implementation of the good program set by the party and the further strengthening of the economic and defense potential of our country and the socialist community as a whole.

Comrade I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took the floor.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, I.I. Bodyul warmly and cordially congratulated the Kazakh working people on their great labor victory and presented the motherland's honorable award.

BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL WRITES ON FODDER PRODUCTION

LD071245 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 April in the Morning Edition carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article under the rubric "Stockraising--Shock Front" and entitled "Reserves of the Fodder Field" by Belorussian Agriculture Minister F. Senko. The article asserts the need for "better use of fodder-producing lands" to meet stockraising's present requirements in Belorussia. Senko states that fodder production must be switched to an "industrial basis" and he stressed the importance to the "interfarm cooperation" method of boosting fodder production which Belorussia's farms reportedly have been adopting. Senko concludes by asserting that the implementation of the "targeted program for fodder production" will make it possible to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks for livestock produce production.